

Wildland- Urban Interface Standards

Based on the International Urban-Wildland Interface Code

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PREFACE

The standards outlined in this document are intended to be the minimum necessary for development of homes and/or subdivisions in the wildland-urban interface areas of Utah. Local conditions and circumstances could require heightened or additional standards beyond those provided in this document. Code authorities (county, city, etc.), in cooperation with fire officials, should consider their local conditions to determine what measures are needed to develop safe homes and subdivisions in the wildland-urban interface setting.

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CHAPTER 1

ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 101 GENERAL

~~**101.1 Title.** These regulations shall be known as the Urban-Wildland Interface Code of [NAME OF JURISDICTION], hereinafter referred to as this code.~~

101.2 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, movement, repair, maintenance and use of any building, structure or premises within the urban-wildland interface areas in this jurisdiction.

Buildings or conditions in existence at the time of the adoption of this code are allowed to have their use or occupancy continued, if such condition, use or occupancy was legal at the time of the adoption of this code, provided such continued use does not constitute a distinct danger to life or property. Buildings or structures moved into or within the jurisdiction shall comply with the provisions of this code for new buildings or structures.

101.3 Objective. The objective of this code is to establish minimum regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practice for the safeguarding of life and property. Regulations in this code are intended to mitigate the risk to life and structures from intrusion of fire from wildland fire exposures and fire exposures from adjacent structures and to mitigate structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels. ~~The extent of this regulation is intended to be tiered commensurate with the relative level of hazard present.~~

The ~~unrestricted~~ (development and) use of property in urban-wildland interface areas is a potential threat to life and property from fire and resulting erosion. Safeguards to prevent the occurrence of fires and to provide adequate fire-protection facilities to control the spread of fire in urban-wildland interface areas shall be in accordance with this code.

This code shall supplement the jurisdiction's building and fire codes, if such codes have been adopted, to provide for special regulations to mitigate the fire- and life-safety hazards of the urban-wildland interface areas.

101.4 Retroactivity. The provisions of the code shall apply to conditions arising after the adoption thereof, conditions not legally in existence at the adoption of this code, to conditions which, in the opinion of the code official, constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

~~**Exception:** Provisions of this code that specifically apply to existing conditions are retroactive. See Sections 402.3, (and) 601.1 and Appendix A.~~

101.5 Additions or alterations. Additions or alterations may be made to any building or structure without requiring the existing building or structure to comply with all of the

requirements of this code, provided the addition or alteration conforms to that required for a new building or structure

Exception: Provisions of this code that specifically apply to existing conditions are retroactive. See Section 501.1 402.3, (and) 601.1 and Appendix A.

Additions or alterations shall not be made to an existing building or structure that will cause the existing building or structure to be in violation of any of the provisions of this code nor shall such additions or alterations cause the existing building or structure to become unsafe. An unsafe condition shall be deemed to have been created if an addition or alteration will cause the existing building or structure to become structurally unsafe or overloaded; will not provide adequate access in compliance with the provisions of this code or will obstruct existing exits or access; will create a fire hazard; will reduce required fire resistance or will otherwise create conditions dangerous to human life.

101.6 Maintenance. All buildings, structures, landscape materials, vegetation, defensible space or other devices or safeguards required by this code shall be maintained in conformance to the code edition under which installed. The owner or the owner's designated agent shall be responsible for the maintenance of buildings, structures, landscape materials and vegetation.

SECTION 102 AUTHORITY OF THE CODE OFFICIAL

102.1 Powers and duties of the code official. The code official is hereby authorized to administer and enforce this code, or designated sections thereof, and all ordinances of the jurisdiction pertaining to designated urban-wildland interface areas. For such purposes, the code official shall have the powers of a law enforcement officer.

102.2 Interpretations, rules and regulations. The code official shall have the power to render interpretations of this code and to adopt and enforce rules and supplemental regulations to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, rules and regulations shall be in conformance to the intent and purpose of this code. A copy of such rules and regulations shall be filed with the clerk of the jurisdiction and shall be in effect immediately thereafter. Additional copies shall be available for distribution to the public.

102.3 Liability of the code official. The code official charged with the enforcement of this code, acting in good faith and without malice in the discharge of the duties required by this code or other pertinent law or ordinance,

shall not thereby be rendered personally liable for damages that may accrue to persons or property as a result of an act or by reason of an act or omission in the discharge of such duties. A suit brought against the code official or employee because of such act or omission performed by the code official or employee in the enforcement of any provision of such codes or other pertinent laws or ordinances implemented through the enforcement of this code or enforced by the code enforcement agency shall be defended by this jurisdiction until final termination of such proceedings, and any judgment resulting therefrom shall be assumed by this jurisdiction. The code enforcement agency or its parent jurisdiction shall not be held as assuming any liability by reason of the inspections authorized by this code or any permits or certificates issued under this code.

102.4 Other agencies. When requested to do so by the code official, other officials of this jurisdiction shall assist and cooperate with the code official in the discharge of the duties required by this code.

SECTION 103 COMPLIANCE ALTERNATIVES

103.1 Practical difficulties. When there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this code, the code official is authorized to grant modifications for individual cases on application in writing by the owner or a duly authorized representative. The code official shall first find that a special individual reason makes enforcement of the strict letter of this code impractical, the modification is in conformance to the intent and purpose of this code, and the modification does not lessen any fire protection requirements or any degree of structural integrity. The details of any action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered into the files of the code enforcement agency.

If the code official determines that difficult terrain, danger of erosion or other unusual circumstances make strict compliance with the vegetation control provisions of the code detrimental to safety or impractical, enforcement thereof may be suspended, provided that reasonable alternative measures are taken.

103.2 Technical assistance. To determine the acceptability of technologies, processes, products, facilities, materials and uses attending the design, operation or use of a building or premises subject to the inspection of the code official, the code official is authorized to require the owner or the person in possession or control of the building or premises to provide, without charge to the jurisdiction, a technical opinion and report. The opinion and report shall be prepared by a qualified engineer, specialist, laboratory or fire safety specialty organization acceptable to the code official and the owner and shall analyze the fire safety of the design, operation or use of the building or premises, the facilities and appurtenances situated thereon and fuel management for purposes of establishing fire hazard severity to recommend necessary changes.

103.3 Alternative materials or methods. The code official, in concurrence with approval from the building

official and fire chief, is authorized to approve alternative materials or methods, provided that the code official finds that the proposed design, use or operation satisfactorily complies with the intent of this code and that the alternative is, for the purpose intended, at least equivalent to the level of quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety prescribed by this code. Approvals under the authority herein contained shall be subject to the approval of the building official whenever the alternate material or method involves matters regulated by the *International Building Code*.

The code official shall require that sufficient evidence or proof be submitted to substantiate any claims that may be made regarding its use. The details of any action granting approval of an alternate shall be recorded and entered in the files of the code enforcement agency.

SECTION 104 APPEALS

104.1 General. To determine the suitability of alternative materials and methods and to provide for reasonable interpretations of the provisions of this code, there shall be and hereby is created a board of appeals consisting of five members who are qualified by experience and training to pass judgment on pertinent matters. The code official, building official and fire chief shall be ex officio members, and the code official shall act as secretary of the board. The board of appeals shall be appointed by the legislative body and shall hold office at their discretion. The board shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations for conducting its investigations and shall render decisions and findings in writing to the code official, with a duplicate copy to the applicant.

104.2 Limitations of authority. The board of appeals shall not have authority relative to interpretation of the administrative provisions of this code and shall not have authority to waive requirements of this code.

SECTION 105 PERMITS

105.1 General. When not otherwise provided in the requirements of the building or fire code, permits are required in accordance with Section 105.

105.2 Permits required. Unless otherwise exempted, no building or structure regulated by this code shall be erected, constructed, altered, repaired, moved, removed, converted or demolished unless a separate permit for each building or structure has first been obtained from the code official.

~~For buildings or structures erected for temporary uses, see Appendix A, Section A-108.3, of this code.~~ When required by the code official, a permit shall be obtained for the following activities, operations, practices or functions within an urban-wildland interface area:

1. Automobile wrecking yard.
2. Candles and open flames in assembly areas.
3. Explosives or blasting agents.

4. Fireworks.
5. Flammable or combustible liquids.
6. Hazardous materials.
7. Liquefied petroleum gases.
8. Lumberyards.
9. Motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations.
10. Open burning.
11. Pyrotechnical special effects material.
12. Tents, canopies and temporary membrane structures.
13. Tire storage.
14. Welding and cutting operations.

105.3 Work exempt from permit. Unless otherwise provided in the requirements of the building or fire code, a permit shall not be required for the following:

1. One-story detached accessory buildings used as tool and storage sheds, playhouses and similar uses, provided the floor area does not exceed 120 square feet (11.15m²) and the structure is located more than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from the nearest adjacent structure.
2. Fences not over 6 feet (1829 mm) high.

Exemption from the permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction.

The code official is authorized to stipulate conditions for permits. Permits shall not be issued when public safety would be at risk, as determined by the code official.

105.4 Permit application. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefor in writing on a form furnished by the code enforcement agency for that purpose. Every such application shall:

1. Identify and describe the work, activity, operation, practice or function to be covered by the permit for which application is made.
2. Describe the land on which the proposed work, activity, operation, practice or function is to be done by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitely locate the proposed building, work, activity, operation, practice or function.
3. Indicate the use or occupancy for which the proposed work, activity, operation, practice or function is intended.
4. Be accompanied by plans, diagrams, computation and specifications and other data as required in Section 106 of this code.
5. State the valuation of any new building or structure or any addition, remodeling or alteration to an existing building.
6. Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.
7. Give such other data and information as may be required by the code official.

105.5 Permit approval. Before a permit is issued, the code official, or an authorized representative, shall review and approve all permitted uses, occupancies or structures.

Where laws or regulations are enforceable by other agencies or departments, a joint approval shall be obtained from all agencies or departments concerned.

105.6 Permit issuance. The application, plans, specifications and other data filed by an applicant for a permit shall be reviewed by the code official. If the code official finds that the work described in an application for a permit and the plan, specifications and other data filed therewith conform to the requirements of this code, the code official is allowed to issue a permit to the applicant.

When the code official issues the permit, the code official shall endorse in writing or stamp the plans and specifications APPROVED. Such approved plans and specifications shall not be changed, modified or altered without authorization from the code official, and all work regulated by this code shall be done in accordance with the approved plans.

105.7 Validity of permit. The issuance or granting of a permit or approval of plans, specifications and computations shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this code or of any other ordinance of the jurisdiction. Permits presuming to give authority to violate or conceal the provisions of this code or other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid.

105.8 Expiration. Every permit issued by the code official under the provisions of this code shall expire by limitation and become null and void if the building, use or work authorized by such permit is not commenced within 180 days from the date of such permit, or if the building, use or work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned at any time after the work is commenced for a period of 180 days.

Any permittee holding an unexpired permit may apply for an extension of the time within which work may commence under that permit when the permittee is unable to commence work within the time required by this section for good and satisfactory reasons. The code official may extend the time for action by the permittee for a period not exceeding 180 days on written request by the permittee showing that circumstances beyond the control of the permittee have prevented action from being taken. No permit shall be extended more than once.

105.9 Retention of permits. Permits shall at all times be kept on the premises designated therein and shall at all times be subject to inspection by the code official or other authorized representative.

105.10 Revocation of permits. Permits issued under this code may be suspended or revoked when it is determined by the code official that:

1. It is used by a person other than the person to whom the permit was issued.
2. It is used for a location other than that for which the permit was issued.
3. Any of the conditions or limitations set forth in the permit have been violated.
4. The permittee fails, refuses or neglects to comply

with any order or notice duly served on him under the provisions of this code within the time provided therein.

5. There has been any false statement or misrepresentation as to material fact in the application or plans on which the permit or application was made.
6. When the permit is issued in error or in violation of any other ordinance, regulations or provisions of this code.

The code official is allowed to, in writing, suspend or revoke a permit issued under the provisions of this code whenever the permit is issued in error or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.

SECTION 106 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

106.1 General. Plans, engineering calculations, diagrams and other data shall be submitted in at least two sets with each application for a permit. When such plans are not prepared by an architect or engineer, the code official may require the applicant submitting such plans or other data to demonstrate that state law does not require that the plans be prepared by a licensed architect or engineer. The code official may require plans, computations and specifications to be prepared and designed by an architect or engineer licensed by the state to practice as such even if not required by state law.

Exception: Submission of plans, calculations, construction inspection requirements and other data, if it is found that the nature of the work applied for is such that reviewing of plans is not necessary to obtain compliance with this code.

106.2 Information on plans and specifications. Plans and specifications shall be drawn to scale upon substantial paper or cloth and shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed, and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and all relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations.

106.3 Site plan. In addition to the requirements for plans in the *International Building Code*, site plans shall include topography, width and percent of grade of access roads, landscape and vegetation details, locations of structures or building envelopes, existing or proposed overhead utilities, occupancy classification of buildings, types of ignition-resistant construction of buildings, structures and their appendages, roof classification of buildings, and site water supply systems.

106.4 Vegetation management plans. When utilized by the permit applicant pursuant to Section 402, vegetation management plans shall be prepared and shall be submitted to the code official for review and approval as part of the plans required for a permit. See Appendix B.

106.5 Fire protection plan. When required by the code official pursuant to Section 303, a fire protection plan shall be prepared and shall be submitted to the code official for review and approved as a part of the plans required for a permit.

106.6 Other data and substantiation. When required by the code official, the plans and specifications shall include classification of fuel loading, fuel model light, medium or heavy, and substantiating data to verify classification of fire-resistive vegetation.

106.7 Vicinity plan. In addition to the requirements for site plans, plans shall include details regarding the vicinity within 300 feet (91 440 mm) of property lines, including other structures, slope, vegetation, fuel breaks, water supply systems and access roads.

106.8 Retention of plans. One set of approved plans, specifications and computations shall be retained by the code official for a period of not less than 90 days from date of completion of the work covered therein; and one set of approved plans and specifications shall be returned to the applicant, and said set shall be kept on the site of the building, use or work at all times during which the work authorized thereby is in progress.

SECTION 107 INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

107.1 Inspection.

107.1.1 General. All construction or work for which a permit is required by this code shall be subject to inspection by the code official and all such construction or work shall remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes until approved by the code official.

It shall be the duty of the permit applicant to cause the work to remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes. Neither the code official nor the jurisdiction shall be liable for expense entailed in the removal or replacement of any material required to allow inspection.

Approval as a result of an inspection shall not be construed to be an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid.

A survey of the lot may be required by the code official to verify that the mitigation features are provided and the building or structure is located in accordance with the approved plans.

107.1.2 Authority to inspect. The code official shall inspect, as often as necessary, buildings and premises, including such other hazards or appliances designated by the code official for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions that could

reasonably be expected to cause fire or contribute to its spread, or any violation of the purpose of this code and of any other law or standard affecting fire safety.

107.1.3 Re-inspections. To determine compliance with this code, the code official may cause a structure to be reinspected. A fee may be assessed for each inspection or reinspection when such portion of work for which inspection is called is not complete or when corrections called for are not made.

Reinspection fees may be assessed when the approved plans are not readily available to the inspector, for failure to provide access on the date for which inspection is requested or for deviating from plans requiring the approval of the code official.

To obtain a reinspection, the applicant shall pay the reinspection fee as set forth in the fee schedule adopted by the jurisdiction. When reinspection fees have been assessed, no additional inspection of the work will be performed until the required fees have been paid.

107.2 Enforcement.

107.2.1 Authorization to issue corrective orders and notices. When the code official finds any building or premises that are in violation of this code, the code official is authorized to issue corrective orders and notices.

107.2.2 Service of orders and notices. Orders and notices authorized or required by this code shall be given or served on the owner, operator, occupant or other person responsible for the condition or violation either by verbal notification, personal service, or delivering the same to, and leaving it with, a person of suitable age and discretion on the premises; or, if no such person is found on the premises, by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of said premises and by mailing a copy thereof to such person by registered or certified mail to the person's last known address.

Orders or notices that are given verbally shall be confirmed by service in writing as herein provided.

107.3 Right of entry. Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this code, or whenever the code official has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or on any premises any condition that makes such building or premises unsafe, the code official is authorized to enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or to perform any duty authorized by this code, provided that if such building or premises is occupied, the code official shall first present proper credentials and request entry; and if such building or premises is unoccupied, the code official shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and request entry.

If such entry is refused, the code official shall have

recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry. Owners, occupants or any other persons having charge, care or control of any building or premises, shall, after proper request is made as herein provided, promptly permit entry therein by the code official for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to this code.

107.4 Compliance with orders and notices.

107.4.1 General compliance. Orders and notices issued or served as provided by this code shall be complied with by the owner, operator, occupant or other person responsible for the condition or violation to which the corrective order or notice pertains.

If the building or premises is not occupied, such corrective orders or notices shall be complied with by the owner.

107.4.2 Compliance with tags. A building or premises shall not be used when in violation of this code as noted on a tag affixed in accordance with Section 107.4.1.

107.4.3 Removal and destruction of signs and tags. A sign or tag posted or affixed by the code official shall not be mutilated, destroyed or removed without authorization by the code official.

107.4.4 Citations. Persons operating or maintaining an occupancy, premises or vehicle subject to this code who allow a hazard to exist or fail to take immediate action to abate a hazard on such occupancy, premises or vehicle when ordered or notified to do so by the code official shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

107.4.5 Unsafe conditions. Buildings, structures or premises that constitute a fire hazard or are otherwise dangerous to human life, or which in relation to existing use constitute a hazard to safety or health or public welfare, by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescence, fire hazard, disaster damage or abandonment as specified in this code or any other ordinance, are unsafe conditions. Unsafe buildings or structures shall not be used. Unsafe buildings are hereby declared to be public nuisances and shall be abated by repair, rehabilitation, demolition or removal, pursuant to applicable state and local laws and codes.

SECTION 108 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

No building, structure or premises shall be used or occupied, and no change in the existing occupancy classification of a building, structure, premise or portion thereof shall be made until the code official has issued a certificate of completion therefor as provided herein. The certificate of occupancy shall not be issued until the certificate of completion indicating that the project is in compliance with this code has been issued by the code official.

Issuance of a certificate of occupancy shall not be construed as an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other pertinent laws and ordinances of the jurisdiction. Certificates presuming to give authority to

violate or cancel the provisions of this code or other laws or ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid.

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITIONS

(“Definitions” section relocated to Appendix C)

CHAPTER 3 2

URBAN-WILDLAND INTERFACE AREAS

~~SECTION 301~~

~~GENERAL~~

~~**301.1 Scope.** The provisions of this chapter provide methodology to establish and record urban-wildland interface areas based on the findings of fact.~~

~~**301.2 Objective.** The objective of this chapter is to provide simple baseline criteria for determining urban-wildland interface areas.~~

SECTION ~~302~~ 201

URBAN-WILDLAND INTERFACE AREA DESIGNATIONS

~~**302.1 Declaration.** The legislative body shall declare the urban-wildland interface areas within the jurisdiction. The urban-wildland interface areas shall be based on the findings of fact (see (example in) Appendix E). The urban-wildland interface area boundary shall correspond to natural or man-made features and include a minimum of 640 acres (259 ha) unless a smaller area is approved by the legislative body (as determined) through an assessment of fuel types and physical characteristics affecting wildland fire behavior.~~

~~**302.2** 201.1 Mapping. The urban-wildland interface areas shall be recorded on maps and filed with the clerk of the jurisdiction. In cooperation, the code official and the FFSL wildfire representative (per participating agreement between County and FFSL) will create or review Wildland-Urban Interface area maps, to be recorded and filed with the clerk of the jurisdiction. These areas shall become effective immediately thereafter~~

~~**302.3** 201.2 Review of urban-wildland interface areas. The code official and the FFSL wildfire representative shall reevaluate and recommend modification to the urban-wildland interface areas in accordance with Section ~~302.1~~ 201.1 on a three-year basis or more frequently as deemed necessary by the legislative body.~~

CHAPTER 43

URBAN-WILDLAND INTERFACE AREA REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 401 GENERAL

401.1 Scope. Urban-wildland interface areas shall be provided with emergency vehicle access and water supply in accordance with this chapter.

401.2 Objective. The objective of this chapter is to establish the minimum requirements for emergency vehicle access and water supply for buildings and structures located in the urban-wildland interface areas.

401.3 General safety precautions. General safety precautions shall be in accordance with this chapter. See also Appendix A.

SECTION 402 APPLICABILITY

402.1 Subdivisions.

402.1.1 Access. New subdivisions, as determined by this jurisdiction, shall be provided with fire apparatus access roads in accordance with the *International Fire Code* and access requirements in accordance with Section 403.

402.1.2 Water supply. New subdivisions as determined by this jurisdiction shall be provided with water supply in accordance with Section 404.

402.2 Individual structures.

402.2.1 Access. Individual structures hereafter constructed or relocated into or within urban-wildland interface areas shall be provided with fire apparatus access in accordance with the *International Fire Code* and driveways in accordance with Section 403.2. Marking of fire protection equipment shall be provided in accordance with Section 403.5 and address markers shall be provided in accordance with Section 403.6.

402.2.2 Water supply. Individual structures hereafter constructed or relocated into or within urban-wildland interface areas shall be provided with a conforming water supply in accordance with Section 404.

Exceptions:

1. Structures constructed to meet the requirements for the class of ignition-resistant construction specified in Table 503.1 for a noneconforming water supply.

2. Buildings containing only private garages,

carports, sheds and agricultural buildings with a floor area of not more than 600 square feet (56 square meter).

402.3 Existing conditions. Existing buildings shall be provided with address markers in accordance with Section 403.6. Existing roads and fire protection equipment shall be provided with markings in accordance with Sections 403.4 and 403.5, respectively.

SECTION 403 301 ACCESS

403.1 301.1 Restricted access. Where emergency vehicle access is restricted because of secured access roads or driveways or where immediate access is necessary for life-saving or fire-fighting purposes, the code official is authorized to require a key box to be installed in an accessible location. The key box shall be of a type approved by the code official and shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the code official.

403.2 301.2 Driveways. Driveways shall be provided when any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of a building is located more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) from a fire apparatus access road. Driveways shall provide a minimum unobstructed width of 12 feet (3658 mm) and a minimum unobstructed height of 13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm). Driveways in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) in length shall be provided with turnarounds. Driveways in excess of 200 feet (60 960 mm) in length and less than 20 feet (6096 mm) in width shall be provided with turnouts in addition to turnarounds.

A driveway shall not serve in excess of five dwelling units.

Exception: When such driveways meet the requirements for an access road in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.

Driveway turnarounds shall have inside turning radii of not less than 30 feet (9144 mm) and outside turning radii of not less than 45 feet (13 716 mm). Driveways that connect with a road or roads at more than one point may be considered as having a turnaround if all changes of direction meet the radii requirements for driveway turnarounds. Driveway turnouts shall be an all-weather road surface at least 10 feet (3048 mm) wide and 30 feet (9144 mm) long. Driveway turnouts shall be located as required by the code official. Vehicle load limits shall be posted at both entrances to bridges on driveways and private roads. Design loads for bridges shall be established by the code official.

403.3 301.3 Fire apparatus access road. When required, fire apparatus access roads shall be all-weather roads with a minimum width of 20 feet (6096 mm) and a clear height of

13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm); shall be designed to accommodate the loads and turning radii for fire apparatus; and have a gradient negotiable by the specific fire apparatus normally used at that location within the jurisdiction. Dead-end roads in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) in length shall be provided with turnarounds as approved by the code official. An all-weather road surface shall be any surface material acceptable to the code official that would normally allow the passage of emergency service vehicles ~~typically used to respond to that location to protect structures and wildlands~~ within the jurisdiction

403.4 301.4 Marking of roads. Approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided and maintained for access roads and driveways to identify such roads and prohibit the obstruction thereof or both.

All road identification signs and supports shall be of non-combustible materials. Signs shall have minimum 4-inch-high (102 mm) reflective letters with ½ inch (12.7 mm) stroke on a contrasting 6-inch-high (152 mm) sign. Road identification signage shall be mounted at a height of 7 feet (2134 mm) from the road surface to the bottom of the sign.

403.5 301.5 Marking of fire protection equipment. Fire protection equipment and fire hydrants shall be clearly identified in a manner approved by the code official to prevent obstruction.

403.6 301.6 Address markers. All buildings shall have a permanently posted address, which shall be placed at each driveway entrance and be visible from both directions of travel along the road. In all cases, the address shall be posted at the beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter, and the address shall be visible and legible from the road on which the address is located.

Address signs along one-way roads shall be visible from both the intended direction of travel and the opposite direction.

Where multiple addresses are required at a single driveway, they shall be mounted on a single post, and additional signs shall be posted at locations where driveways divide.

Where a roadway provides access solely to a single commercial or industrial business, the address sign shall be placed at the nearest road intersection providing access to that site.

All road identification signs and supports shall be of non-combustible materials. Signs shall have minimum 4-inch high (102 mm) reflective letters with ½-inch (12.7 mm) stroke on a contrasting 6-inch high (152 mm) sign. Road identification signage shall be mounted at a height of 7 feet (2,134 mm) from the road surface to the bottom of the sign.

403.7 301.7 Grade. The gradient for fire apparatus access roads and driveways shall not exceed the maximum approved by the code official. It will be up to the code official to ascertain the standard based on local fire equipment, grade not to exceed 12%.

SECTION 404 302 WATER SUPPLY

~~404.1 302.1 General.~~ When provided in order to qualify as a conforming water supply for the purpose of Table 503.1-403.1 or as required for new subdivisions in accordance with Section 402.1-2, an approved water source shall have an adequate water supply for the use of the fire protection service to protect buildings and structures from exterior fire sources or to suppress structure fires within the urban-wildland interface area of the jurisdiction in accordance with this section.

~~**Exception:** Buildings containing only private garages, carports, sheds and agricultural buildings with a floor area of not more than 600 square feet (56 sq meter).~~

404.2 302.2 Water sources. The point at which a water source is available for use shall be located not more than 1,000 feet (305 m) from the building and be approved by the code official. The distance shall be measured along an unobstructed line of travel.

Water sources shall comply with the following:

1. Man-made water sources shall have a minimum usable water volume as determined by the adequate water supply needs in accordance with Section 404.5 302.5. This water source shall be equipped with an approved hydrant. The water level of the water source shall be maintained by rainfall, water pumped from a well, cistern, water hauled by a tanker, or by seasonal highwater of a stream or river. The design, construction, location, water level maintenance, access, and access maintenance of man-made water sources shall be approved by the code official.
2. Natural water sources shall have a minimum annual water level or flow sufficient to meet the adequate water supply needs in accordance with Section 404.5 302.5. This water level or flow shall not be rendered unusable because of freezing. This water source shall have an approved draft site with an approved hydrant. Adequate water flow and rights for access to the water source shall be ensured in a form acceptable to the code official.

404.3 302.3 Draft sites. Approved draft sites shall be provided at all natural water sources intended for use as fire protection for compliance with this code. The design, construction, location, access and access maintenance of draft sites shall be approved by the code official.

~~The draft site shall have emergency vehicle access from an access road in accordance with Section 402.~~ The pumper access point shall be either an emergency vehicle access area alongside a conforming access road or an approved driveway no longer than 150 feet (45 720 mm). Pumper access points and access driveways shall be designed and constructed in accordance with all codes and ordinances enforced by this jurisdiction. Pumper access points shall not require the pumper apparatus to obstruct a road or driveway.

404.4 302.4 Hydrants. All hydrants shall be designed and constructed in accordance with nationally recognized standards. The location and access shall be approved by the code official.

404.5 302.5 Adequate water supply. Adequate water supply shall be determined for purposes of initial attack and flame front control as follows: determined by the local jurisdiction. NFPA 1142 may be used as a reference.

~~1. One and two family dwellings.~~ The required water supply for one and two family dwellings having a fire area that does not exceed 3,600 square feet (334m²) shall be 1,000 gallons per minute (63.1 L/s) for a minimum duration of 30 minutes. ~~The required water supply for one and two family dwellings having a fire area in excess of 3,600 square feet (334m²) shall be 1,500 gallons per minute (95 L/s) for a minimum duration of 30 minutes.~~

Exception: A reduction in required flow rate of 50 percent, as approved by the code official, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

~~2. Buildings other than one and two family dwellings.~~ The water supply required for buildings other than one and two family dwellings shall be as approved by the code official but shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute (95 L/s) for a duration of two hours.

Exception: A reduction in required flow rate of up to 75 percent, as approved by the code official, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system. The resulting water supply shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute (94.6 L/s).

404.6 302.6 Fire department. The water supply required by this code shall only be approved when a fire department rated Class 9 or better in accordance with ISO Commercial Rating Service, 1995, is available. The water system required by this code can only be considered conforming for purposes of determining the level of ignition-resistant construction (see table 503.1 Chapter 4).

404.7 302.7 Obstructions. Access to all water sources required by this code shall be unobstructed at all times. The code official shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to water source equipment, fire protection equipment or hydrants.

404.8 302.8 Identification. Water sources, draft sites, hydrants and fire protection equipment ~~and hydrants~~ shall be clearly identified in a manner approved by the code official to identify location and to prevent obstruction by parking and other obstructions.

404.9 302.9 Testing and maintenance. Water sources, draft sites, hydrants and other fire protection equipment required by this code shall be subject to periodic tests as required by the code official. Code officials shall establish a period testing schedule. **Costs are to be covered by the**

water provider.

All such equipment installed under the provisions of this code shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and shall be repaired or replaced where defective. Additions, repairs, alterations and servicing of such fire protection equipment and resources shall be in accordance with approved standards. Mains and appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24. Water tanks for private fire protection shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 22. Costs are to be covered by the water provider.

404.10 302.10 Reliability.

404.10.1 302.10.1 Objective. The objective of this section is to increase the reliability of water supplies by reducing the exposure of vegetative fuels to electrically powered systems.

404.10.2 302.10.2 Clearance of fuel. Defensible space shall be provided around water tank structures, water supply pumps and pump houses in accordance with Section ~~603~~ 502.

404.10.3 302.10.3 Standby power. Stationary water supply facilities within the urban-wildland interface area dependent on electrical power powered by power grid to meet adequate water supply demands shall provide functional standby power systems in accordance with the ICC *Electrical Code* to ensure that an uninterrupted water supply is maintained. The standby power source shall be capable of providing power for a minimum of two hours.

Exceptions:

- ~~1. When approved by the code official, a standby power supply is not required where the primary power service to the stationary water supply facility is underground.~~
- ~~2. A standby power supply is not required where the stationary water supply facility serves no more than one single family dwelling.~~

When approved by the code official, a standby power supply is not required where the primary power service to the stationary water supply facility is underground or on-site generator.

SECTION 405 303 FIRE PROTECTION PLAN

The purpose of the plan is to provide a basis to determine overall compliance with this code, for determination of Ignition Resistant Construction (IRC) (see Table 503.1 403.1) and for determining the need for alternative materials and methods.

405.1 303.1 General. When required by the code official, a fire protection plan shall be prepared.

~~405.2~~ **303.2** **Content.** The plan shall be based upon a site-specific wildfire risk assessment that includes considerations of location, topography, aspect, flammable vegetation, climatic conditions and fire history. The plan shall address water supply, access, building ignition and fire-resistance factors, fire protection systems and equipment, defensible space and vegetation management.

~~405.3~~ **303.3** **Cost.** The cost of fire protection plan preparation and review shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

~~405.4~~ **303.4** **Plan retention.** The fire protection plan shall be retained by the code official.

CHAPTER 54

SPECIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS

SECTION 501 401 GENERAL

501.1 401.1 Scope. Buildings and structures shall be constructed in accordance with the *International Building Code* and this code.

Exceptions:

1. Accessory structures not exceeding 120 square feet (11 m²) in floor area when located at least 50 feet (15 240 mm) from buildings containing habitable spaces.
2. Agricultural buildings at least 50 feet (15 240 mm) from buildings containing habitable spaces.

501.2 401.2 Objective. The objective of this chapter is to establish minimum standards to locate, design and construct buildings and structures or portions thereof for the protection of life and property, to resist damage from wildfires, and to mitigate building and structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels. The minimum standards set forth in this chapter vary with the critical fire weather, slope and fuel type to provide increased protection, above the requirements set forth in the *International Building Code*, from the various levels of hazards.

SECTION 502 402 FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY

The fire hazard severity of building sites for all buildings hereafter constructed, modified or relocated into urban-

wildland interface areas shall be established in accordance with ~~Table 502~~ (Appendix A). ~~See also Appendix C.~~ The fire hazard severity identified in ~~Table 502~~ is allowed to be reduced by implementing a vegetation management plan in accordance with Appendix B.

SECTION 503 403 IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

503.1 403.1 General. Buildings and structures hereafter constructed, modified or relocated into or within urban-wildland interface areas shall meet the construction requirements in accordance with ~~Table 503.1~~ 403.1. Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Sections ~~504, 505 and 506~~ 404, 405 and 406 respectively.

SECTION 504 404 CLASS 1 IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

504.1 404.1 General. Class 1 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Section ~~504~~ 404.

504.2 404.2 Roof covering. Roofs shall have a Class A roof covering or a Class A roof assembly. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be fire stopped to preclude entry of flames or embers.

Table 502
Fire Hazard Severity

Fuel Models ^b	CRITICAL FIRE WEATHER FREQUENCY								
	Less than 1 day ^a			2 to 7 Days ^a			Greater than 8 Days ^a		
	Slope (%)			Slope (%)			Slope (%)		
	Less than 40	41-60	Greater than 60	Less than 40	41-60	Greater than 60	Less than 40	41-60	Greater than 60
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	M	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

a. Days per annum.

b. When required by the code official, fuel classification shall be based on the historical fuel type for the area.

E = Extreme hazard.

H = High hazard.

M = Moderate hazard.

TABLE ~~503.1~~ 403.1
Ignition-Resistant Construction ^a

Defensible Space ^c	FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY					
	Moderate Hazard		High Hazard		Extreme Hazard	
	Water Supply ^b		Water Supply ^b		Water Supply ^b	
	Conforming ^d	Nonconforming ^e	Conforming ^d	Nonconforming ^e	Conforming ^d	Nonconforming ^e
Nonconforming	IR 2	IR 1	IR 1	IR 1 / N.C.	IR 1 / N.C.	Not permitted
Conforming	IR 3	IR 2	IR 2	IR 1	IR 1	IR 1 / N.C.
1.5 x Conforming	Not required	IR 3	IR 3	IR 2	IR 2	IR 1

- a. Access shall be in accordance with Section ~~402~~ 301.
- b. Subdivisions shall have a conforming water supply in accordance with Section ~~402.1~~ 302
IR1 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Section ~~504~~ 404
IR2 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Section ~~505~~ 405
IR3 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Section ~~506~~ 406
N.C. = Exterior walls shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1-hour and the exterior surfaces of such walls shall be noncombustible. Usage of log wall construction is allowed.
- c. Conformance based on Section ~~603~~ 502
- d. Conformance based on Section ~~404~~ 302
- e. A nonconforming water supply is any water system or source that does not comply with Section ~~404~~ 302, including situations where there is no water supply for structure protection or fire suppression.

f

~~504.3~~ **404.3 Protection of eaves.** Eaves and soffits shall be protected on the exposed underside by materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. Fascias are required and must be protected on the backside by materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or 2-inch (51 mm) nominal dimension lumber.

~~504.4~~ **404.4 Gutters and downspouts.** Gutters and downspouts shall be constructed of noncombustible material.

~~504.5~~ **404.5 Exterior walls.** Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.

Exception: Heavy timber or log wall construction. Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

~~504.6~~ **404.6 Unenclosed underfloor protection.** Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground with exterior walls in accordance with Section ~~504.5~~ 404.5.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction.

~~504.7~~ **404.7 Appendages and projections.** Unenclosed accessory structures attached to buildings with habitable spaces and projections, such as decks, shall be a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber

construction or constructed of approved noncombustible materials.

When the attached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section ~~504.5~~ 404.5.

~~504.8~~ **404.8 Exterior glazing.** Exterior windows, window walls and glazed doors, windows within exterior doors, and skylights shall be tempered glass, multi-layered glazed panels, glass block or have a fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes.

~~504.9~~ **404.9 Exterior doors.** Exterior doors shall be approved non-combustible construction, solid core wood not less than 1 3/4 inches thick (45 mm), or have a fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes. Windows within doors and glazed doors shall be in accordance with Section ~~504.8~~ 404.8.

Exception: ~~Vehicle access doors.~~

~~504.10~~ **404.10 Vents.** Attic ventilation openings, foundation or underfloor vents, or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches (0.0929 m²) each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4 inch (6.4 mm).

Attic ventilation openings shall not be located in soffits, in eave overhangs, between rafters at eaves, or in other overhang areas. Gable end and dormer vents shall be located at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from property lines. Underfloor ventilation openings shall be located as close to

grade as practical.

~~504.11~~ 404.11 Detached accessory structures. Detached accessory structures located less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from a building containing habitable space shall have exterior walls constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber, log wall construction or constructed with approved non-combustible materials on the exterior side.

SECTION ~~505~~ 405 **CLASS 2 IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION**

~~505.1~~ 405.1 General. Class 2 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Section ~~505~~ 405.

~~505.2~~ 405.2 Roof covering. Roofs shall have at least a Class ~~B~~ A roof covering, Class B roof assembly or an approved noncombustible roof covering. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be fire stopped to preclude entry of flames or embers.

~~505.3~~ 405.3 Protection of eaves. Combustible eaves, fascias and soffits shall be enclosed with solid materials with a minimum thickness of 3/4 inch (19 mm). No exposed rafter tails shall be permitted unless constructed of heavy timber materials.

~~505.4~~ 405.4 Gutters and downspouts. Gutters and downspouts shall be constructed of noncombustible material.

~~505.5~~ 405.5 Exterior walls. Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.

Exception: Heavy timber or log wall construction.

Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

~~505.6~~ 405.6 Unenclosed underfloor protection. Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground, with exterior walls in accordance with Section ~~505.5~~ 405.5.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction.

~~505.7~~ 405.7 Appendages and projections. Unenclosed accessory structures attached to buildings with habitable spaces and projections, such as decks, shall be a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber construction or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.

When the attachment is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section ~~505.5~~ 405.5.

~~505.8~~ 405.8 Exterior glazing. Exterior windows, window walls and glazed doors, windows within exterior doors, and skylights shall be tempered glass, multi-layered glazed panels, glass block or have a fire-protection rating of not less than 20 minutes.

~~505.9~~ 405.9 Exterior doors. Exterior doors shall be approved non-combustible construction, solid core wood not less than 1 3/4 inches thick (45 mm), or have a fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes. Windows within doors and glazed doors shall be in accordance with Section ~~505.8~~ 405.8.

~~Exception: Vehicle access doors.~~

~~505.10~~ 405.10 Vents. Attic ventilation openings, foundation or underfloor vents or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches (0.0929 m²) each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4 inch (6.4 mm).

Attic ventilation openings shall not be located in soffits, in eave overhangs, between rafters at eaves, or in other overhang areas. Gable end and dormer vents shall be located at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from property lines. Underfloor ventilation openings shall be located as close to grade as practical.

~~505.11~~ 405.11 Detached accessory structures. Detached accessory structures located less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from a building containing habitable space shall have exterior walls constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber, log wall construction, or constructed with approved noncombustible material on the exterior side.

When the detached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section ~~505.5~~ 405.5 or underfloor protection in accordance with Section ~~505.6~~ 405.6.

Exception: The enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction.

See Section ~~505.2~~ 405.2 for roof requirements.

SECTION ~~506~~ 406
CLASS 3 IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

~~506.1~~ 406.1 General. Class 3 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Section ~~506~~ 406.

~~506.2~~ 406.2 Roof covering. Roofs shall have at least a Class A roof covering, Class C roof assembly or an approved noncombustible roof covering. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be fire stopped to preclude entry of flames or embers.

~~506.3~~ 406.3 Unenclosed underfloor protection. Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground with exterior walls.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction.

~~506.4~~ 406.4 Vents. Attic ventilation openings, soffit vents, foundation or underfloor vents or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches (0.0929 m²) each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4 inch (6.4 mm).

SECTION ~~507~~ 407
REPLACEMENT OR REPAIR OF ROOF COVERINGS

The roof covering on buildings or structures in existence prior to the adoption of this code that are replaced or have 25 percent or more replaced in a 12-month period shall be replaced with a roof covering required for new construction based on the type of ignition-resistant construction specified in accordance with Section ~~503~~ 403.

CHAPTER 6 5

FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 601 501 GENERAL

601.1 501.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter establish general requirements for new and existing buildings, structures and premises located within urban-wildland interface areas.

601.2 501.2 Objective. The objective of this chapter is to establish minimum requirements to mitigate the risk to life and property from wildland fire exposures, exposures from adjacent structures and to mitigate structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels.

SECTION 602 AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

An approved automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in all occupancies in new buildings required to meet the requirements for Class 1 ignition-resistant construction in Chapter 5. The installation of the automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be in accordance with nationally recognized standards.

SECTION 603 502 DEFENSIBLE SPACE

603.1 502.1 Objective. Provisions of this section are intended to modify the fuel load in areas adjacent to structures to create a defensible space.

603.2 502.2 Fuel modification. In order to qualify as a conforming defensible space, for the purpose of Table 503.1, fuel modification shall be provided within a distance from buildings or structures as specified in Table 603.2 502.2. For all other purposes, the fuel modification distance shall not be less than 10 feet (30 489mm) or to the

property line, whichever is less. Distances specified in Table 603.2 502.2 shall be measured along the grade from the perimeter or projection of the building or structure as shown in Figure 603.2 502.2. Distances specified in Table 603.2 502.2 may be increased by the code official because of a site-specific analysis based on local conditions and the fire protection plan.

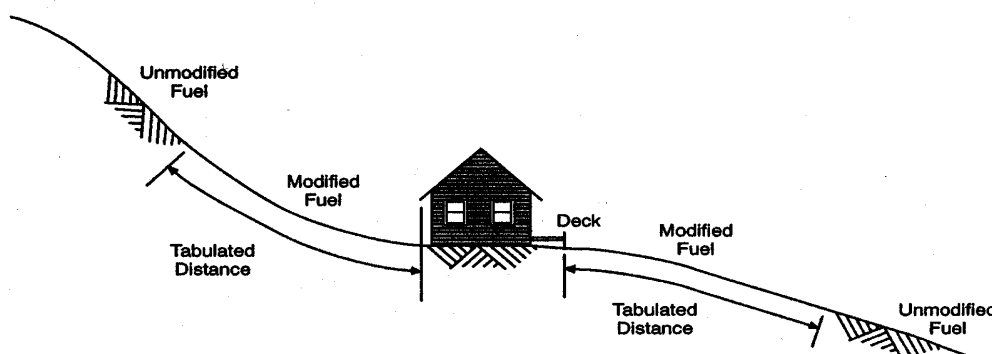
Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures requiring defensible spaces are responsible for modifying or removing non fire-resistive vegetation on the property owned, leased or controlled by said person.

Trees and/or small clumps of trees/brush are allowed within the defensible space, provided the horizontal distance between crowns of adjacent trees/brush and crowns of trees and structures, overhead electrical facilities or unmodified fuel is not less than 10 feet (3048 mm). Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees.

Where ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants are used as ground cover, they are allowed to be within the designated defensible space, provided they do not form a means of transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure.

**TABLE 603.2 502.2
Required Defensible Space**

Urban-Wildland Interface Area	Fuel Modification Distance (feet)
Moderate hazard	30
High hazard	50
Extreme hazard	100



**FIGURE 603.2 502.2
Measurements of Fuel Modification Distance**

SECTION ~~604~~ 503
MAINTENANCE OF DEFENSIBLE SPACE

~~604.1~~ **503.1 General.** Defensible spaces required by Section ~~603~~ 502 shall be maintained in accordance with Section ~~604~~ 503.

~~604.2~~ **503.2 Modified area.** Non fire-resistive vegetation or growth shall be kept clear of buildings or structures, in accordance with Section ~~603~~ 502, in such a manner as to provide a clear area for fire suppression operations.

~~604.3~~ **503.3 Responsibility.** Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures are responsible for maintenance of defensible spaces. Maintenance of the defensible space shall include modifying or removing non-fire-resistive vegetation and keeping leaves, needles and other dead vegetative material regularly removed from roofs of buildings and structures.

~~604.4~~ **503.4 Trees.** Individual tree and/or small slumps of trees or brush crowns extending to within 10 feet (3048 mm) of any structure shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet (3048 mm). Tree crowns within the defensible space shall be pruned to remove limbs located less than 6 feet (1829mm) above the ground surface adjacent to the trees.

Portions of tree crowns that extend within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the outlet of a chimney shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet (3048 mm). Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees.

SECTION ~~605~~ 504
SPARK ARRESTERS

Chimneys serving fireplaces, barbecues, incinerators or decorative heating appliances in which solid or liquid fuel is used, shall be provided with a spark arrester. Spark arresters shall be constructed of woven or welded wire screening of 12 USA standard gage wire (0.1046 inch) (2.66 mm) having openings not exceeding 1/2 inch (12.7 mm). The net free area of the spark arrester shall not be less than four times the net free area of the outlet of the chimney.

SECTION ~~606~~ 505
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS INSTALLATIONS

~~606.1~~ **505.1 General.** The storage of LP-gas and the installation and maintenance of pertinent equipment shall be in accordance with the *International Fire Code* or, in the absence thereof, recognized standards.

~~606.2~~ **505.2 Location of containers.** LP-gas containers shall be located within the defensible space in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.

SECTION ~~607~~ 506
STORAGE OF FIREWOOD AND COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

Firewood and combustible material shall not be stored in unenclosed spaces beneath buildings or structures, or on decks or under eaves, canopies or other projections or overhangs. When required by the code official, storage of firewood and combustible material stored in the defensible space shall be located a minimum of ~~20~~ (30) feet (9144 mm) from structures and separated from the crown of trees by a minimum horizontal distance of 15 feet (4572 mm).

Firewood and combustible materials not for consumption on the premises shall be stored so as to not pose a hazard. ~~See Appendix A.~~

CHAPTER 7

REFERENCED STANDARDS

This chapter lists the standards that are referenced in various sections of this document. The standards are listed herein by the promulgating agency of the standard, the standard identification, the effective date and title, and the section or sections of this document that reference the standard.

ASTM ASTM International 100 Barr Harbor Drive West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959		
Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
E 136-99	Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750° C.	202
E 84-01	Test Methods for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials	202

ICC International Code Council 5203 Leesburg Pike, Suite 600 Falls Church, VA 22041-3401		
Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
ICC-EC	ICC Electrical Code™ — Administrative Provisions	401.10.3
IBC	International Building Code®	103.3, 106.3, 202, 501.1, 501.2
IFC	International Fire Code®	202, 402.1.1, 402.2.1, 403.2, 606.1, 606.2

APPENDIX A

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION A101 GENERAL

A101.1 Scope. The provisions of this appendix establish general requirements applicable to new and existing properties located within urban-wildland interface areas.

A101.2 Objective. The objective of this appendix is to provide necessary fire-protection measures to reduce the threat of wildfire in an urban-wildland interface area and improve the capability of controlling such fires.

SECTION A102 VEGETATION CONTROL

A102.1 General. Vegetation control shall comply with this section.

A102.2 Clearance of brush or vegetative growth from roadways. The code official is authorized to require areas within 10 feet (3048 mm) on each side of portions of fire apparatus access roads and driveways to be cleared of non-fire-resistant vegetation growth.

Exception: Single specimens of trees, ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground cover, provided they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

A102.3 Clearance of brush and vegetative growth from electrical transmission and distribution lines.

A102.3.1 General. Clearance of brush and vegetative growth from electrical transmission and distribution lines shall be in accordance with Section A102.3.

Exception: Section A102.3 does not authorize persons not having legal right of entry to enter on or damage the property of others without consent of the owner.

A102.3.2 Support clearance. Persons owning, controlling, operating or maintaining electrical transmission or distribution lines shall have an approved program in place that identifies poles or towers with equipment and hardware types that have a history of becoming an ignition source, and provides a combustible-free space consisting of a clearing of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) in each direction from the outer circumference of such pole or tower during such periods of time as designated by the code official.

Exception: Lines used exclusively as telephone, telegraph, messenger call, alarm transmission or other lines classed as communication circuits by

a public utility.

A102.3.3 Electrical distribution and transmission line clearances.

A102.3.3.1 General. Clearances between vegetation and electrical lines shall be in accordance with Section A102.3.3.

A102.3.3.2 Trimming clearance. At the time of trimming, clearances not less than those established by Table A102.3.3.2 shall be provided. The radial clearances shown below are minimum clearances that shall be established, at time of trimming, between the vegetation and the energized conductors and associated live parts.

[TABLE A102.3.3.2 (p.23)]

Exception: The code official is authorized to establish minimum clearances different than those specified by Table A102.3.3.2 when evidence substantiating such other clearances is submitted to and approved by the code official.

A102.3.3.3 Minimum clearance to be maintained. Clearances not less than those established by Table A102.3.3.3 shall be maintained during such periods of time as designated by the code official. The site-specific clearance achieved, at time of pruning, shall vary based on species growth rates, the utility company-specific trim cycle, the potential line sway due to wind, line sag due to electrical loading and ambient temperature and the tree's location in proximity to the high voltage lines.

Exception: The code official is authorized to establish minimum clearances different than those specified by Table A102.3.3.3 when evidence substantiating such other clearances is submitted to and approved by the code official.

[TABLE A102.3.3.3 (P. 23)]

A102.3.3.4 Electrical power line emergencies. During emergencies, the utility shall perform the required work to the extent necessary to clear the hazard. An emergency can include situations such as trees falling into power lines, or trees in violation of

Table A102.3.3.3.

A102.4 Correction of condition. The code official is authorized to give notice to the owner of the property on which conditions regulated by Section A102 exist to correct such conditions. If the owner fails to correct such conditions, the legislative body of the jurisdiction is authorized to cause the same to be done and make the expense of such correction a lien on the property where such condition exists.

SECTION A103 ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

A103.1 Restricted entry to public lands. The code official is authorized to determine and publicly announce when urban-wildland interface areas shall be closed to entry and when such areas shall again be opened to entry. Entry on and occupation of urban-wildland interface areas, except public roadways, inhabited areas or established trails and campsites that have not been closed during such time when the urban-wildland interface area is closed to entry, is prohibited.

Exceptions:

1. Residents and owners of private property within urban-wildland interface areas and their invitees and guests going to or being on their lands.
2. Entry, in the course of duty, by peace or police officers, and other duly authorized public officers, members of a fire department and members of the Wildland Firefighting Service.

A103.2 Trespassing on posted private property.

A103.2.1 General. When the code official determines that a specific area within an urban-wildland interface area presents an exceptional and continuing fire danger because of the density of natural growth, difficulty of terrain, proximity to structures or accessibility to the public, such areas shall be restricted or closed until changed conditions warrant termination of such restriction or closure. Such areas shall be posted in accordance with Section A103.2.2.

— **A103.2.2 Signs.** Approved signs prohibiting entry by unauthorized persons and referring to this code shall be placed on every closed area.

— **A103.2.3 Trespassing.** Entering and remaining within areas closed and posted is prohibited.

— **Exception:** Owners and occupiers of private or public property within closed and posted areas; their guests or invitees; authorized persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of necessary utilities such as electrical power, gas, telephone, water and sewer; and local, state and federal public officers and their authorized agents acting in the course of duty.

A103.3 Use of fire roads and defensible space. Motoreycles, motor scooters and motor vehicles shall not

be driven or parked on, and trespassing is prohibited on, fire roads or defensible space beyond the point where travel is restricted by a cable, gate or sign, without the permission of the property owners. Vehicles shall not be parked in a manner that obstructs the entrance to a fire road or defensible space.

— **Exception:** Public officers acting within their scope of duty.

Radio and television aerials, guy wires thereto, and other obstructions shall not be installed or maintained on fire roads or defensible spaces, unless located 16 feet (4877 mm) or more above such fire road or defensible space.

A103.4 Use of motorcycles, motor scooters, ultralight aircraft and motor vehicles. Motoreycles, motor scooters, ultralight aircraft and motor vehicles shall not be operated within urban-wildland interface areas, without a permit by the code official, except on clearly established public or private roads. Permission from the property owner shall be presented when requesting a permit.

A103.5 Tampering with locks, barricades, signs and address markers. Locks, barricades, seals, cables, signs and address markers installed within urban-wildland interface areas, by or under the control of the code official, shall not be tampered with, mutilated, destroyed or removed.

Gates, doors, barriers and locks installed by or under the control of the code official shall not be unlocked.

SECTION A104 IGNITION SOURCE CONTROL

A104.1 General. Ignition sources shall be in accordance with Section A104.

A104.2 Objective. Regulations in this section are intended to provide the minimum requirements to prevent the occurrence of wildfires.

A104.3 Clearance from ignition sources. Clearance between ignition sources and grass, brush or other combustible materials shall be maintained a minimum of 30 feet (9144 mm).

A104.4 Smoking. When required by the code official, signs shall be posted stating NO SMOKING. No person shall smoke within 15 feet (4572 mm) of combustible materials or non-fire resistive vegetation.

— **Exception:** Places of habitation or in the boundaries of established smoking areas or campsites as designated by the code official.

A104.5 Equipment and devices generating heat, sparks or open flames. Equipment and devices generating heat, sparks or open flames capable of igniting nearby combustibles shall not be used in urban-wildland interface areas without a permit from the code official.

— **Exception:** Use of approved equipment in habited premises or designated campsites that are a minimum

of 30 feet (9144 mm) from grass, grain, brush or forest covered areas.

A104.6 Fireworks. Fireworks shall not be used or possessed in urban-wildland interface areas.

Exception: Fireworks allowed by the code official under permit in accordance with the *International Fire Code* when not prohibited by applicable local or state laws, ordinances and regulations. The code official is authorized to seize, take, remove or cause to be removed fireworks in violation of this section.

A104.7 Outdoor fires.

A104.7.1 General. No person shall build, ignite or maintain any outdoor fire of any kind for any purpose in or on any urban-wildland interface area, except by the authority of a written permit from the code official.

Exception: Outdoor fires within inhabited premises or designated campsites where such fires are in a permanent barbecue, portable barbecue, outdoor fireplace, incinerator or grill and are a minimum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from any combustible material or non-fire resistive vegetation.

A104.7.2 Permits. Permits shall incorporate such terms and conditions that will reasonably safeguard public safety and property. Outdoor fires shall not be built, ignited or maintained in or on hazardous fire areas under the following conditions:

1. When high winds are blowing;
2. When a person 17 years old or over is not present at all times to watch and tend such fire, or
3. When a public announcement is made that open burning is prohibited.

A104.7.3 Restrictions. No person shall use a permanent barbecue, portable barbecue, outdoor fireplace or grill for the disposal of rubbish, trash or combustible waste material.

A104.8 Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues and grills. Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues and grills shall not be built, installed or maintained in urban-wildland interface areas without approval of the code official.

Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues and grills shall be maintained in good repair and in a safe condition at all times. Openings in such appliances shall be provided with an approved spark arrester, screen or door.

Exception: When approved by the code official, unprotected openings in barbecues and grills necessary for proper functioning.

A104.9 Reckless behavior. The code official is authorized to stop any actions of a person or persons if the official determines that the action is reckless and could result in an ignition of fire or spread of fire.

A104.10 Planting vegetation under or adjacent to energized electrical lines. No vegetation shall be planted under or adjacent to energized power lines that, at maturity, shall grow within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the energized conductors.

SECTION A105 CONTROL OF STORAGE

A105.1 General. In addition to the requirements of the *International Fire Code*, storage and use of the materials shall be in accordance with Section A105.

A105.2 Hazardous materials. Hazardous materials in excess of 10 gallons (37.8 L) of liquid, 200 cubic feet (5.66m³) of gas, or 10 pounds (4.54 kg) of solids require a permit and shall comply with nationally recognized standards for storage and use.

A105.3 Explosives. Explosives shall not be possessed, kept, stored, sold, offered for sale, given away, used, discharged, transported or disposed of within urban-wildland interface areas, except by permit from the code official.

A105.4 Combustible materials.

A105.4.1 General. Outside storage of combustible materials such as, but not limited to, wood, rubber tires, building materials or paper products shall comply with the other applicable sections of this code and this section.

A105.4.2 Individual piles. Individual piles shall not exceed 5,000 square feet (465 m²) of contiguous area. Piles shall not exceed 50,000 cubic feet (1416m³) in volume or 10 feet (3048 mm) in height.

A105.4.3 Separation. A clear space of at least 40 feet (12192 mm) shall be provided between piles. The clear space shall not contain combustible material or non-fire resistive vegetation.

SECTION A106 DUMPING

A106.1 Waste material. Waste material shall not be placed, deposited or dumped in urban-wildland interface areas, or in, on or along trails, roadways or highways or against structures in urban-wildland interface areas.

Exception: Approved public and approved private dumping areas.

A106.2 Ashes and coals. Ashes and coals shall not be placed, deposited or dumped in or on urban-wildland interface areas.

Exceptions:

1. In the hearth of an established fire pit, camp stove or fireplace.
2. In a noncombustible container with a tight fitting lid, which is kept or maintained in a safe location not less than 10 feet (3048mm) from

~~non-fire resistive vegetation or structures.~~
3. ~~Where such ashes or coals are buried and covered with 1 foot (305 mm) of mineral earth not less than 25 feet (7620 mm) from non-fire resistive vegetation or structures.~~

SECTION A107

PROTECTION OF PUMPS AND WATER STORAGE FACILITIES

A107.1 General. The reliability of the water supply shall be in accordance with Section A107.

A107.2 Objective. The intent of this section is to increase the liability of water storage and pumping facilities and to protect such systems against loss from intrusion by fire.

A107.3 Fuel modification area. Water storage and pumping facilities shall be provided with a defensible space of not less than 30 feet (9144 mm) clear of non-fire resistive vegetation or growth around and adjacent to such facilities.

Persons owning, controlling, operating or maintaining water storage and pumping systems requiring this defensible space are responsible for clearing and removing non-fire resistive vegetation and maintaining the defensible space on the property owned, leased or controlled by said person.

A107.4 Trees. Portions of trees that extend to within 30 feet (9144mm) of combustible portions of water storage and pumping facilities shall be removed.

A107.5 Protection of electrical power supplies. When electrical pumps are used to provide the required water supply, such pumps shall be connected to a standby power

source to automatically maintain electrical power in the event of power loss. The standby power source shall be capable of providing power for a minimum of two hours in accordance with the ICC *Electrical Code*.

Exception: A standby power source is not required where the primary power service to pumps are underground as approved by the code official.

SECTION A108

LAND USE LIMITATIONS

A108.1 General. Temporary fairs, carnivals, public exhibitions and similar uses must comply with all other provisions of this code in addition to enhanced ingress and egress requirements.

A108.2 Objective. The increased public use of land or structures in urban-wildland interface areas also increases the potential threat to life safety. The provisions of this section are intended to reduce that threat.

A108.3 Permits. Temporary fairs, carnivals, public exhibitions or similar uses shall not be allowed in a designated urban-wildland interface area, except by permit from the code official.

Permits shall incorporate such terms and conditions that will reasonably safeguard public safety and property.

A108.4 Access roadways. In addition to the requirements in Section 403, access roadways shall be a minimum of 24 feet (7315 mm) wide and posted NO PARKING. Two access roadways shall be provided to serve the permitted use area. When required by the code official to facilitate emergency operations, approved emergency vehicle operating areas shall be provided.

APPENDIX C A

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY FORM

When adopted, this appendix is to be used in place of Table 502 to determine the fire hazard severity.

A. Subdivision Design

1. Ingress/Egress

Two or more primary roads	1	_____
One road	10	_____
One-lane road in, one-lane road out	15	_____

2. Width of Primary Road

20 feet or more	1	_____
Less than 20 feet	5	_____

3. Accessibility

Road grade 5% or less	1	_____
Road grade 5-10%	5	_____
Road grade greater than 10%	10	_____

4. Secondary Road Terminus

Loop road, cul-de-sac with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater	1	_____
Cul-de-sac turnaround	5	_____
Dead-end road 200 feet or less in length	8	_____
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet in length	10	_____

5. Street Signs

Present but unapproved	3	_____
Not present	5	_____

B. Vegetation (IUWIC Definition)

1. Fuel Type

Surface

Lawn/noncombustible	1	_____
Grass/short brush	5	_____
Scattered dead/down woody material	10	_____
Abundant dead/down woody material	15	_____

Overstory

Deciduous trees (except tall brush)	3	_____
Mixed deciduous trees and tall brush	10	_____
Clumped/scattered conifers and/or tall brush	15	_____
Contiguous Conifer and/or tall brush	20	_____

2. Defensible Space

(Individual lots within subdivision)

70% or more of lots completed	1	_____
30% to 70% of lots completed	10	_____
Less than 30% of lots completed	20	_____

C. Topography / Location

Located on flat, base of hill or set back at crest of hill	1	_____
On slope with 0-20% grade	5	_____
On slope with 21-30% grade	10	_____
On slope with 31% grade or greater	15	_____
At crest of hill with unmitigated vegetation below	20	_____

D. Fire Protection - Water Source

500 GPM hydrant within 1,000 feet	1	_____
Hydrant farther than 1,000 feet or draft site	5	_____
Water source 20 min. or less, round trip	10	_____
Water source between 20 min. to 45 min. away, round trip	15	_____
Water source farther than 45 min., rd.trip	20	_____

E. Existing Building Construction Materials

1. Roofing Materials

Class A Fire Rated	1	_____
Class B Fire Rated	5	_____
Class C Fire Rated	10	_____
Non-rated	20	_____

2. Siding & Decking

Noncombustible siding/decking	1	_____
Combustible siding/no deck	5	_____
Noncombustible siding/combustible deck	10	_____
Combustible siding & deck	15	_____

F. Utilities (gas and/or electric)

All underground utilities	1	_____
One underground, one above ground	3	_____
All aboveground	5	_____

TOTAL FOR SUBDIVISION & BUILDING SITE _____

Moderate Hazard	50 – 75
High Hazard	76 – 100
Extreme Hazard	101 +

DATE OF ASSESSMENT (mm/dd/yy): _____

APPENDIX B

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Vegetation management plans shall be submitted to the code official for review and approval as part of the plans required for a permit. Vegetation management plans shall describe all actions that will be taken to prevent a fire from being carried toward or away from the building. A vegetation management plan shall include at least the following information:

1. A copy of the site plan.
2. Methods and timetables for controlling, changing or modifying areas on the property. Elements of the plan shall include removal of slash, snags, vegetation that may grow into overhead electrical lines, other ground fuels, ladder fuels and dead trees, and the thinning of live trees.
3. A plan for maintaining the proposed fuel-reduction measures.

~~To be considered a fuel modification for purposes of this code~~ Continuous maintenance of the clearance is required.

UTAH FIRE RESISTIVE SPECIES

*Adapted from "Utah Forest Facts: Firewise Plants for Utah Landscapes"
Utah State University Extension, 2002*

Grasses

Agropyron cristatum (Crested Wheatgrass)
Agropyron smithii (Western Wheatgrass)
Buchloe dactyloides (Buffalograss)
Dactylis glomerata (Orchardgrass)
Festuca cinerea and other species (Blue Fescue)
Lolium species (Rye Grass)
Poa pratensis (Kentucky Bluegrass)
Poa secunda (Sandberg Bluegrass)

Herbaceous Perennials

Achillea clavennae (Silvery Yarrow)
Achillea filipendulina (Fernleaf Yarrow)
Achillea - other species & hybrids (Yarrow)*
Aquilegia - species & hybrids (Columbine)
Armeria maritime (Sea Pink, Sea Thrift)
Artemisia stelleriana (Beach Wormwood, Dusty Miller)
Artemisia - other species & hybrids (Various names)*
Bergenia - species & hybrids (Bergenia)
Centranthus ruber (Red Valerian, Jupiter's Beard)
Cerastium tomentosum (Snow-in-summer)
Coreopsis auriculata var. *Nana* (Dwarf Mouse Ear
Coreopsis)
Coreopsis - other perennial species (Coreopsis)
Delosperma nubigenum (Hardy Ice Plant)
Dianthus plumarius & others (Pinks)
Erigeron hybrids (Fleabane)*
Gaillardia X grandiflora (Blanket Flower)
Geranium cinereum (Hardy Geranium)
Geranium sanguineum (Bloody Cranesbill, Bloodred
Geranium)
Geranium species (Geranium)
Hemerocallis species (Daylily)
Heuchera sanguinea (Coral Bells, Alum Root)
Iberis sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft)

Iris species & hybrids (Iris)
Kniphofia species & hybrids (Red-hot Poker)
Lavandula species (Lavender)
Leucanthemum X superbum (Shasta Daisy)
Limonium latifolium (Sea-lavender, Statice)
Linum species (Flax)
Liriope spicata (Lily-turf)
Lupinus species & hybrids (Lupine)*
Medicago sativus (Alfalfa)
Oenothera species (Primrose)
Papaver species (Poppy)
Penstemon species & hybrids (Penstemon)

Perovskia atriplicifolia (Russian Sage, Azure Sage)
Potentilla nepalensis (Nepal Cinquefoil)
Potentilla tridentata (Wineleaf Cinquefoil)
Potentilla verna (tabernaemontani) (Spring Cinquefoil;
Creeping Potentilla)
Potentilla - other non-shrubby species & hybrids
(Cinquefoil, Potentilla)*
Salvia species & hybrids (Salvia, Sage)*
Sedum species (Stonecrop, Sedum)
Sempervivum tectorum (Hen and Chicks)
Stachys byzantina (Lamb's Ear)
Yucca filamentosa (Yucca)

Shrubs and Woody Vines

Atriplex species (Saltbush)
Ceanothus americanus (New Jersey Tea)
Ceanothus ovatus & others (Ceanothus)
Cistus species (Rock-rose)
Cotoneaster dammeri (Bearberry Cotoneaster)
Cotoneaster horizontalis (Rockspray or Rock Cotoneaster)
Cotoneaster - other compact species (Cotoneaster)
Hedera helix (English Ivy)

Lonicera species & hybrids (Honeysuckle)
Mahonia repens (Creeping Oregon Grape)
Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)
Prunus besseyi (Sand Cherry)
Purshia tridentata (Bitterbrush, Antelope Bitterbrush)
Pyracantha species (Firethorn, Pyracantha)
Rhamnus species (Buckthorn)
Rhus trilobata (Skunkbush Sumac)
Rhus – other species (Sumac)
Ribes species (Currant, Gooseberry)
Rosa rugosa & other hedge roses (Rugosa Rose)
Shepherdia canadensis (Russet Buffaloberry)

Syringa vulgare (Lilac)
Vinca major (Large Periwinkle)
Vinca minor (Dwarf Periwinkle, Common Periwinkle)

Trees

Acer species (Maple)
Betula species (Birch)
Cercis canadensis (Eastern Redbud)
Populus tremuloides (Quaking Aspen)
Populus – other species (Poplar, Cottonwood)
Salix species (Willow)

**** Plants or groups of plants marked with an asterisk (*) can become weedy in certain circumstances, and may even be noxious weeds with legal restrictions against their planting and cultivation. Check with your local Extension office or State Department of Agriculture for information on noxious weeds in your area.***

Note: Some of the listed plants may not be considered “water-wise” or drought-tolerant for arid climates.

APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS

(Definitions relocated from Section 201)

Scope. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this code, have the meanings shown in this chapter.

Interchangeability. Words stated in the present tense include the future; words stated in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter, and the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular.

Terms defined in other codes. Where terms are not defined in this code and are defined in other international codes, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those codes.

Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined through the methods authorized by this section, such terms shall have their ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

DEFINITIONS

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE. A building or structure used to shelter or support any material, equipment, chattel or occupancy other than a habitable building.

APPROVED. Approval by the code official as the result of review, investigation or tests conducted by the code official or by reason of accepted principles or tests by national authorities, or technical or scientific organizations.

BUILDING. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

BUILDING OFFICIAL. The officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the *International Building Code*, or the building official's duly authorized representative.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION. Written documentation that the project or work for which a permit was issued has been completed in conformance with requirements of this code.

CODE OFFICIAL. The official designated by the jurisdiction to interpret and enforce this code, or the code official's authorized representative.

CRITICAL FIRE WEATHER. ~~A set of weather conditions (usually a combination of low relative humidity and wind) whose effects on fire behavior make control difficult and threaten fire fighter safety.~~

DEFENSIBLE SPACE. An area either natural or man-made, where material capable of allowing a fire to spread unchecked has been treated, cleared or modified to slow the

rate and intensity of an advancing wildfire and to create an area for fire suppression operations to occur.

DRIVEWAY. A vehicular ingress and egress route that serves no more than two buildings or structures, not including accessory structures, or more than five dwelling units.

FIRE AREA. The floor area, in square feet (square meters), used to determine the adequate water supply.

FIRE CHIEF. The chief officer or the chief officer's authorized representative of the fire department serving the jurisdiction.

FIRE PROTECTION PLAN. A document prepared for a specific project or development proposed for the urban-wildland interface area. It describes ways to minimize and mitigate the fire problems created by the project or development, with the purpose of reducing impact on the community's fire protection delivery system.

FIRE WEATHER. Weather conditions favorable to the ignition and rapid spread of fire. In wildfires, this generally includes high temperatures combined with strong winds and low humidity. ~~See "Critical Fire Weather."~~

FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION. The use of materials and systems in the design and construction of a building or structure to safeguard against the spread of fire within a building or structure and the spread of fire to or from buildings or structures to the urban-wildland interface area.

FLAME SPREAD RATING. As used herein refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified by a nationally recognized standard.

FUEL BREAK. An area, strategically located for fighting anticipated fires, where the native vegetation has been permanently modified or replaced so that fires burning into it can be more easily controlled. Fuel breaks divide fire-prone areas into smaller areas for easier fire control and to provide access for fire fighting.

FUEL, HEAVY. Vegetation consisting of round wood 3 to 8 inches (76 to 203 mm) or larger in diameter. The amount of fuel (vegetation) would be 6 tons per acre or greater. ~~See fuel models G, I, J, K and U described in Appendix D.~~

FUEL, LIGHT. Vegetation consisting of herbaceous plants and round wood less than 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) in diameter. The amount of fuel (vegetation) would be 1/2 ton to 2 tons per acre. ~~See fuel models A, C, E, L, N, P, R and S described in Appendix D.~~

FUEL, MEDIUM. Vegetation consisting of round wood 1/4 to 3 inches (6.4 mm to 76 mm) in diameter. The amount of fuel (vegetation) would be 2 to 6 tons per acre. See fuel models B, D, F, H, O, Q and T described in Appendix D.

FUEL MODIFICATION. A method of modifying fuel load by reducing the amount of non-fire-resistive vegetation or altering the type of vegetation to reduce the fuel load.

FUEL MOSAIC. A fuel modification system that provides for the creation of islands and irregular boundaries to reduce the visual and ecological impact of fuel modification.

FUEL-LOADING. The oven-dry weight of fuels in a given area, usually expressed in pounds per acre (lb/a) (kg/ha). Fuel loading may be referenced to fuel size or time lag categories, and may include surface fuels or total fuels.

GREENBELT. A fuel break designated for a use other than fire protection.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. As defined in the *International Fire Code*.

HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION. As described in the *International Building Code*.

~~**IGNITION RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION, CLASS 1.**
A schedule of additional requirements for construction in urban-wildland interface areas based on extreme fire hazard.~~

~~**IGNITION RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION, CLASS 2.**
A schedule of additional requirements for construction in urban-wildland interface areas based on high fire hazard.~~

~~**IGNITION RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION, CLASS 3.**
A schedule of additional requirements for construction in urban-wildland interface areas based on moderate fire hazard.~~

INSURANCE SERVICES OFFICE (ISO). An agency that recommends fire insurance rates based on a grading schedule that incorporates evaluation of fire fighting resources and capabilities.

LOG WALL CONSTRUCTION. A type of construction in which exterior walls are constructed of solid wood members and where the smallest horizontal dimension of each solid wood member is at least 6 inches (152 mm).

MULTILAYERED GLAZED PANELS. Window or door assemblies that consist of two or more independently glazed panels installed parallel to each other, having a sealed air gap in between, within a frame designed to fill completely the window or door opening in which the assembly is intended to be installed.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE. As applied to building construction material, indicates a material that, in the form

in which it is used, is either one of the following:

1. Material of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire. Any material conforming to ASTM E 136 shall be considered noncombustible within the meaning of this section.
2. Material having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in Item 1 above, with a surfacing material not over 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) thick, which has a flame-spread rating of 50 or less. Flame-spread rating as used herein refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified in ASTM E 84.

“Noncombustible” does not apply to surface finish materials. Material required to be noncombustible for reduced clearances to flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature shall refer to material conforming to Item 1. No material shall be classed as noncombustible that is subject to increase in combustibility or flame-spread rating, beyond the limits herein established, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE ROOF COVERING. One of the following:

1. Cement shingles or sheets.
2. Exposed concrete slab roof.
3. Ferrous or copper shingles or sheets.
4. Slate shingles.
5. Clay or concrete roofing tile.
6. Approved roof covering of noncombustible material.

SLOPE. The variation of terrain from the horizontal; the number of feet (meters) rise or fall per 100 feet (30 480 mm) measured horizontally, expressed as a percentage.

STRUCTURE. That which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some manner.

TREE CROWN. The primary and secondary branches growing out from the main stem, together with twigs and foliage.

UNENCLOSED ACCESSORY STRUCTURE. An accessory structure without a complete exterior wall system enclosing the area under roof or floor above.

~~**URBAN WILDLAND INTERFACE AREA.** That geographical area where structures and other human development meets or intermingles with wildland or vegetative fuels.~~

VEGETATIVE FUEL TYPES

Following are just a few main examples of fuel types:

BRUSH, TALL. Arbor-like varieties of brush species and/or short varieties of broad-leaf trees that grow in

compact groups or clumps. These groups or clumps reach heights of 4 to 20 feet. In Utah, this includes primary varieties of oak, maples, chokecherry, serviceberry and mahogany, but may also include other species.

TREES, CONIFER. Evergreen with needled or scale leaves. In Utah, this would include species of pine, juniper, spruce, fir, and Douglas fir.

TREES, DECIDUOUS. Broad leaf trees that experience leaf fall in the autumn. In Utah, this would include species of aspen, birch, cottonwood, and willow.

WILDFIRE. An uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures.

WILDLAND. An area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities.

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE. The line, area, or zone where structures or other human development (including critical infrastructure that if destroyed would result in hardship to communities) meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuel.

APPENDIX D

FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM

This appendix is an excerpt from the National Fire Danger Rating (NFDR) System, 1978, United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, general technical report INT-39, and is for information purposes and is not intended for adoption.

The fuel models that follow are only general descriptions because they represent all wildfire fuels from Florida to Alaska and from the East Coast to California.

FUEL MODEL KEY

I. Mosses, lichens and low shrubs predominate ground fuels:

- A. An overstory of conifers occupies more than one-third of the site: MODEL Q
- B. There is no overstory, or it occupies less than one-third of the site (tundra): MODEL S

II. Marsh grasses and/or reeds predominate: MODEL N

III. Grasses and/or forbs predominate:

- A. There is an open overstory of conifer and/or hardwood trees: MODEL C
- B. There is no overstory:
 - 1. Woody shrubs occupy more than one third, but less than two thirds of the site: MODEL T
 - 2. Woody shrubs occupy less than one third of the site:
 - a. The grasses and forbs are primarily annuals: MODEL A
 - b. The grasses and forbs are primarily perennials: MODEL L

IV. Brush, shrubs, tree reproduction or dwarf tree species predominate:

- A. Average height of woody plants is 6 feet or greater:
 - 1. Woody plants occupy two thirds or more of the site:
 - a. One fourth or more of the woody foliage is dead:
 - (1) Mixed California chaparral: MODEL B
 - (2) Other types of brush: MODEL F
 - b. Up to one fourth of the woody foliage is dead: MODEL Q
 - c. Little dead foliage: MODEL O
 - 2. Woody plants occupy less than two thirds of the site: MODEL E
- B. Average height of woody plants is less than 6 feet:
 - 1. Woody plants occupy two thirds or more of the site:
 - a. Western United States: MODEL F
 - b. Eastern United States: MODEL O
 - 2. Woody plants occupy less than two thirds but more than one third of the site:
 - a. Western United States: MODEL T

b. Eastern United States: MODEL D

3. Woody plants occupy less than one third of the site:

- a. The grasses and forbs are primarily annuals: MODEL A
- b. The grasses and forbs are primarily perennials: MODEL L

V. Trees predominate:

A. Deciduous broadleaf species predominate:

- 1. The area has been thinned or partially cut, leaving slash as the major fuel component: MODEL K
- 2. The area has not been thinned or partially cut:
 - a. The overstory is dormant; the leaves have fallen: MODEL E
 - b. The overstory is in full leaf: MODEL R

B. Conifer species predominate:

- 1. Lichens, mosses, and low shrubs dominate as understory fuels: MODEL Q
- 2. Grasses and forbs are the primary ground fuels: MODEL C
- 3. Woody shrubs and/or reproduction dominate as understory fuels:

a. The understory burns readily:

- (1) Western United States: MODEL T
- (2) Eastern United States:

(a) The understory is more than 6 feet tall: MODEL O

(b) The understory is less than 6 feet tall: MODEL D

b. The understory seldom burns: MODEL H

4. Duff and litter, branchwood, and tree boles are the primary ground fuels:

- a. The overstory is overmature and decadent; there is a heavy accumulation of dead tree debris: MODEL G
- b. The overstory is not decadent; there is only a nominal accumulation of debris:

(1) The needles are 2 inches (51 mm) or more in length (most pines):

(a) Eastern U.S.: MODEL P

(b) Western U.S.: MODEL U

(2) The needles are less than 2 inches (51 mm) long: MODEL H

VI. Slash is the predominant fuel:

A. The foliage is still attached; there has been little settling:

1. The loading is 25 tons/acre (56.1 tons/ha) or greater: MODEL I

2. The loading is less than 25 tons/acre (56.1 tons/ha) but more than 15 tons/acre (33.7 tons/ha): MODEL J

3. The loading is less than 15 tons/acre (33.7 tons/ha): MODEL K

B. Settling is evident; the foliage is falling off; grasses, forbs, and shrubs are invading the area:

1. The loading is 25 tons/acre (56.1 tons/ha) or greater: MODEL J

2. The loading is less than 25 tons/acre (56.1 tons/ha): MODEL K

FUEL MODEL A

This fuel model represents western grasslands vegetated by annual grasses and forbs. Brush or trees may be present but are very sparse, occupying less than a third of the area. Examples of types where Fuel Model A should be used are cheatgrass and medusahead. Open pinyon-juniper, sagebrush-grass, and desert shrub associations may appropriately be assigned this fuel model if the woody plants meet the density criteria. The quantity and continuity of the ground fuels vary greatly with rainfall from year to year.

FUEL MODEL B

Mature, dense fields of brush 6 feet (1829 mm) or more in height are represented by this fuel model. One fourth or more of the aerial fuel in such stands is dead. Foliage burns readily. Model B fuels are potentially very dangerous, fostering intense, fast spreading fires. This model is for California mixed chaparral generally 30 years or older. The F-model is more appropriate for pure chamise stands. The B-model may also be used for the New Jersey pine barrens.

FUEL MODEL C

Open pine stands typify Model C fuels. Perennial grasses and forbs are the primary ground fuel but there is enough needle litter and branchwood present to contribute significantly to the fuel loading. Some brush and shrubs may be present but they are of little consequence. Situations covered by Fuel Model C are open, longleaf, slash, ponderosa, Jeffrey, and sugar pine stands. Some pinyon-juniper stands may qualify.

FUEL MODEL D

This fuel model is specifically for the palmetto-gallberry understory-pine overstory association of the southeast coastal plains. It can also be used for the so-called "low pocosins" where Fuel Model O might be too severe. This model should only be used in the Southeast, because of a high moisture of extinction.

FUEL MODEL E

Use this model after leaf fall for hardwood and mixed hard-

wood-conifer types where the hardwoods dominate. The fuel is primarily hardwood leaf litter. The oak-hickory types are best represented by Fuel Model E, but E is an acceptable choice for northern hardwoods and mixed forests of the Southeast. In high winds, the fire danger may be underrated because rolling and blowing leaves are not accounted for. In the summer after the trees have leafed out, Fuel Model E should be replaced by Fuel Model R.

FUEL MODEL F

Fuel Model F is the only one of the 1972 NFDR System Fuel Models whose application has changed. Model F now represents mature closed chamise stands and oakbrush fields of Arizona, Utah and Colorado. It also applies to young, closed stands and mature, open stands of California mixed chaparral. Open stands of pinyon-juniper are represented; however, fire activity will be overrated at low wind speeds and where there is sparse ground fuels.

FUEL MODEL G

Fuel Model G is used for dense conifer stands where there is a heavy accumulation of litter and downed woody material. Such stands are typically overmature and may also be suffering insect, disease, wind or ice damage. Natural events that create a very heavy buildup of dead material on the forest floor. The duff and litter are deep, and much of the woody material is more than 3 inches (76 mm) in diameter. The undergrowth is variable, but shrubs are usually restricted to openings. Types meant to be represented by Fuel Model G are hemlock-Sitka spruce, Coast Douglas fir, and wind-thrown or bug-killed stands of lodgepole pine and spruce.

FUEL MODEL H

The short-needled conifers (white pines, spruces, larches and firs) are represented by Fuel Model H. In contrast to Model G fuels, Fuel Model H describes a healthy stand with sparse undergrowth and a thin layer of ground fuels. Fires in H fuels are typically slow-spreading and are dangerous only in scattered areas where the downed woody material is concentrated.

FUEL MODEL I

Fuel Model I was designed for clearcut conifer slash where the total loading of materials less than 6 inches (152 mm) in diameter exceeds 25 tons/acre (56.1 metric tons/ha). After settling and the fines (needles and twigs) fall from the branches, Fuel Model I will overrate the fire potential. For lighter loadings of clearcut conifer slash, use Fuel Model J, and for light thinnings and partial cuts where the slash is scattered under a residual overstory, use Fuel Model K.

FUEL MODEL J

This model is complementary to Fuel Model I. It is for clear cuts and heavily thinned conifer stands where the total loading of materials less than 6 inches (152 mm) in diameter is less than 25 tons/acre (56.1 metric tons/ha). Again, as the slash ages, the fire potential will be overrated.

FUEL MODEL K

Slash fuels from light thinnings and partial cuts in conifer stands are represented by Fuel Model K. Typically, the slash is scattered about under an open overstory. This model applies to hardwood slash and to southern pine clearcuts where the loading of all fuels is less than 15 tons/acre (33.7 tons/ha).

FUEL MODEL L

This fuel model is meant to represent western grasslands vegetated by perennial grasses. The principal species are coarser and the loadings heavier than those in Model A fuels. Otherwise, the situations are very similar; shrubs and trees occupy less than one third of the area. The quantity of fuel in these areas is more stable from year to year. In sagebrush areas, Fuel Model T may be more appropriate.

FUEL MODEL N

This fuel model was constructed specifically for the sawgrass prairies of south Florida. It may be useful in other marsh situations where the fuel is coarse and reed-like. This model assumes that one third of the aerial portion of the plants is dead. Fast spreading, intense fires can occur even over standing water.

FUEL MODEL O

The O fuel model applies to dense, brushlike fuels of the Southeast. O fuels, except for a deep litter layer, are almost entirely living, in contrast to B fuels. The foliage burns readily, except during the active growing season. The plants are typically over 6 feet (1829 mm) tall and are often found under an open stand of pine. The high pecosins of the Virginia, North and South Carolina coasts are the ideal of Fuel Model O. If the plants do not meet the 6 foot (1829 mm) criterion in those areas, Fuel Model D should be used.

FUEL MODEL P

Closed, thrifty stands of long-needled southern pines are characteristic of P fuels. A 2- to 4-inch (51 to 102mm) layer of lightly compacted needle litter is the primary fuel. Some small diameter branch wood is present, but the density of the canopy precludes more than a scattering of shrubs and grass. Fuel Model P has the high moisture of extinction characteristic of the Southeast. The corresponding model for other long-needled pines is U.

FUEL MODEL Q

Upland Alaskan black spruce is represented by Fuel Model Q. The stands are dense but have frequent openings filled with usually flammable shrub species. The forest floor is a deep layer of moss and lichens, but there is some needle litter and small diameter branch wood. The branches are persistent on the trees, and ground fires easily reach into the tree crowns. This fuel model may be useful for jack pine stands in the Lake States. Ground fires are typically slow spreading, but a dangerous crowning potential exists.

FUEL MODEL R

This fuel model represents the hardwood areas after the canopies leaf out in the spring. It is provided as the off-season substitute for E. It should be used during the summer in all hardwood and mixed conifer-hardwood stands where more than half of the overstory is deciduous.

FUEL MODEL S

Alaskan or alpine tundra on relatively well drained sites is the S fuel. Grass and low shrubs are often present, but the principal fuel is a deep layer of lichens and moss. Fires in these fuels are not fast spreading or intense, but are difficult to extinguish.

FUEL MODEL T

The bothersome sagebrush-grass types of the Great Basin and the Intermountain West are characteristic of T fuels. The shrubs burn easily and are not dense enough to shade out grass and other herbaceous plants. The shrubs must occupy at least one third of the site or the A or L fuel models should be used. Fuel Model T might be used for immature scrub oak and desert shrub associations in the West, and the scrub oak-wire grass type in the Southeast.

FUEL MODEL U

Closed stands of western long-needled pines are covered by this model. The ground fuels are primarily litter and small branch wood. Grass and shrubs are precluded by the dense canopy but occur in the occasional natural opening. Fuel Model U should be used for ponderosa, Jeffrey, sugar pine, and red pine stands of the Lake States. Fuel Model P is the corresponding model for southern pine plantations.

APPENDIX E

FINDINGS OF FACT

(Example)

This appendix is for information purposes and is not intended for adoption.

Originally, most fire and building codes were written and adopted at the local government level. As a result, there were many differences in code provisions from community to community. Local problems often resulted in unique code provisions that were appropriate to the local situation, but not of much use in other communities.

With the development of uniform and model codes and their subsequent adoption by state governments, the common features were applied everywhere. Once the basic provisions were codified into a format and structure that had appeal to both code officials and the builder-development community, their code became "minimum standards." The model codes were just that—a document that set the minimum criteria that most communities could find acceptable, but not intended to solve every problem everywhere. The developers of model codes left one option to be used: those exceptional situations that require local modifications based on a specific problem could use a specific process to increase the level of a particular requirement.

The solution that was commonly made available in the model adoption process was the development of written findings of fact, that justified modifications by local code officials. Many state codes identify a specific adoption process. This provision requires that a certain amount of research and analysis be conducted to support a written finding that is both credible and professional. In the context of adopting a supplemental document such as the urban-wildland interface provision, the writing of these findings is essential in creating the maps and overlap needed to use their specific options.

The purpose of this appendix is to provide an overview of how local code officials could approach this process. There are three essential phenomena cited in some model adoption statutes that vary from community to community: climate, topography and geography. Although it can be agreed that there are other findings that could draw distinction in local effects, these three features are also consistent with standard code text that offers opportunity to be more restrictive than local codes.

One point that needs to be reinforced is that the process demands a high level of professionalism to protect the code official's credibility in adopting more restrictive requirements. A superficial effort in preparing the findings of fact could jeopardize the proposed or adopted code restriction. A code official should devote a sufficient amount of time to draft the findings of fact to ensure that the facts are accurate, comprehensive and verifiable.

DEFINITIONS

CLIMATE. The average course or condition of the weather at a particular place over a period of many years, as exhibited in absolute extremes, means and frequencies of given departures from these means (i.e., of temperature, wind velocity, precipitation and other weather elements).

TOPOGRAPHY. The configuration of landmass surface, including its relief (elevation) and the position of its natural and man-made features that affect the ability to cross or transit a terrain.

GEOGRAPHY. "A science that deals with the earth and its life, especially the description of land, sea, air, and the distribution of plant and animal life including man and his industries with reference to the mutual relations of these diverse elements." *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*.

CLIMATIC CONSIDERATIONS

There are two types of climates: macro and micro. A macro climate affects an entire region and gives the area a general environmental context. A micro climate is a specific variation that could be related to the other two factors, topography and geography. A micro climate may cover a relatively small area or be able to encompass an entire community, as opposed to another community in the same county.

Climatic consideration should be given to the extremes, means and anomalies of the following weather elements:

1. Temperatures.
2. Relative humidities.
3. Precipitation and flooding conditions.
4. Wind speed and duration of periods of high velocity.
5. Wind direction.
6. Fog and other atmospheric conditions.

What is essential in creating an urban-wildland overlay are the data that suggest the existence of critical fire weather in the jurisdiction.

TOPOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS

Topographic considerations should be given to the presence of the following topographical elements:

- 1.— Elevation and ranges of elevation.
- 2.— Location of ridges, drainages and escarpments.

3. Percent of grade (slope).
4. Location of roads, bridges and railroads.
5. Other topographical features, such as aspect exposure.

This information becomes an important part of creating an analysis of urban-wildland areas because topography and slope are key elements (along with fuel type) that create the need for specific ignition-resistance requirements in this code.

GEOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS

Geography should be evaluated to determine the relationship between man-made improvements (creating an exposure) and factors such as the following:

1. Fuel types, concentration in a mosaic and distribution of fuel types.
2. Earthquake fault zones.
3. Hazardous material routes.
4. Artificial boundaries created by jurisdictional boundaries.
5. Vulnerability of infrastructure to damage by climate and topographical concerns.

Fuel types are the final component of the findings that suggest the need for identifying urban-wildland areas in a jurisdiction. Review Appendix D for a brief description of the various fuel models that relate to the specific areas under evaluation.

REPORTING THE FINDINGS

After a person has researched a specific jurisdictional area, the facts should be incorporated into a written document that reflects how these facts relate to the code official's specific needs. The following is an exhibit that incorporates one such report. It should be reviewed as an example of how a relationship can be drawn between specific facts, fire-protection problems and specific code modifications. It should be noted that this is an example only.

EXHIBIT 1 Findings

The [ADMINISTRATOR] does herewith make findings that certain climatic, topographic or geological features exist in the [JURISDICTION], and that those features can, under certain circumstances, affect emergency services. Further, certain code amendments are made to the [INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE] and [INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE] that are aimed at mitigating, to the extent possible, the impact of those features.

Finding 1

That the [JURISDICTION] is situated on the slopes of and at the base of the Mountains, with drainages from the [DIRECTION] portion of the district, including [IDENTIFY LOCAL CREEKS/STREAMS/RIVERS], which, when flooded, could result in conditions rendering

fire-department vehicular traffic access unduly burdensome or impossible.

Further, the flood conditions described above carry the potential for overcoming the ability of the fire department to aid or assist in fire control, evacuations, rescues and the emergency task demands inherent in such situations. The potential for the aforementioned flooding conditions to result in limiting fire department emergency vehicular traffic, with resulting over-taxing fire department personnel, may further cause a substantial or total lack of protection against fire for the buildings and structures located within the jurisdiction.

The aforementioned conditions support the imposition of fire-protection requirements greater than those set forth in the [INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE OR INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE].

Finding 2

That the [JURISDICTION] is situated near [NUMBER OF FAULTS] major faults, each capable of generating earth quakes of significant magnitude. These are the [NAME OF FAULTS]. These faults are subject to becoming active at anytime; the [JURISDICTION] is particularly vulnerable to devastation should such an earthquake occur.

The potential effects of earthquake activity include isolating the [JURISDICTION] from the surrounding area and restricting or eliminating internal circulation due to the potential for collapsing of highway overpasses and underpasses, along with other bridges in the district, or an earth slide, and the potential for vertical movement rendering surface travel unduly burdensome or impossible.

Additional potential situations inherent in such an occurrence include loss of the [JURISDICTION] water sources; [IDENTIFY LOCAL SOURCES] would be expected to suffer damage, along with the local reservoirs and water mains; broken natural gas mains causing structure and other fires; leakage of hazardous materials; the need for rescues from collapsed structures; and the rendering of first aid and other medical attention to large numbers of people.

The protection of human life and the preservation of property in the event of such an occurrence support the imposition of fire-protection requirements greater than those set forth in the [INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE OR INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE].

Finding 3

That the [JURISDICTION] is [IDENTIFY MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES]. [IDENTIFY ROUTE] is designated by the [JURISDICTION] as an approved transportation route for highly toxic and radioactive materials.

The potential for release or threatened release of a hazardous material along one of these routes is highly probable given the volume transported daily. Incidents of

this nature will normally require all available emergency response personnel to prevent injury and loss of life and to prevent, as far as practicable, property loss. Emergency personnel responding to such aforementioned incidents may be unduly impeded and delayed in accomplishing an emergency response as a result of this situation, with the potential result of undue and unnecessary risk to the protection of life and public safety and, in particular, endangering residents and occupants in buildings or structures with out the protection of automatic fire sprinklers.

The aforementioned problems support the imposition of fire protection requirements greater than those set forth in the ~~[INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE OR INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE]~~.

Finding 4

The seasonal climatic conditions during the late summer and fall create numerous serious difficulties regarding the control of and protection against fires in the ~~[JURISDICTION]~~. The hot, dry weather typical of this area in summer and fall, coupled with ~~[IDENTIFY ADDITIONAL CLIMATIC CONDITIONS]~~ frequently results in wildfires that threaten or could threaten the ~~[JURISDICTION]~~.

Although some code requirements, such as fire-resistive roof classification, have a direct bearing on building survival in a wildland fire situation, others, such as residential fire sprinklers, may also have a positive effect. In dry climate on low humidity days, many materials are much more easily ignited. More fires are likely to occur and any fire, once started, can expand extremely rapidly. Residential fire sprinklers can arrest a fire starting within a structure before the fire is able to spread to adjacent brush and structures.

Seasonal winds also have the potential for interfering with emergency vehicle access, delaying or making impossible fire responses, because of toppling of extensive planting of ~~[TYPE OF TREES]~~ trees. The trees are subject to uprooting in strong winds due to relatively small root bases compared to the tree itself.

The aforementioned problems support the imposition of fire protection requirements greater than those set forth in the ~~[INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE OR INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE]~~.

Finding 5

The ~~[JURISDICTION]~~ is a ~~[DESCRIBE TYPE OF REGION]~~ and experiences water shortages from time to time. Those shortages can have a severely adverse effect on water availability for firefighting.

Fires starting in sprinklered buildings are typically controlled by one or two sprinkler heads, flowing as little as 13 gallons per minute (0.82 L/s) each.

Hose streams used by engine companies on well-established structure fires operate at about 250 gallons per minute (15.8 L/s) each, and the estimated water need for a typical residential fire is 1,250 to 1,500 gallons per minute (78.9 to 94.6 L/s), according to the Insurance Services Office.

Under circumstances such as earthquakes, when multiple fires start within the community, the limited water demands of residential fire sprinklers would control and extinguish many fires before they spread from building to building. In such a disaster, water demands needed for conflagration firefighting probably would not be available.

The aforementioned problems support the imposition of fire protection requirements greater than those set forth in the ~~[INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE OR INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE]~~.

Finding 6

The topography of the ~~[JURISDICTION]~~ presents problems in delivery of emergency services, including fire protection. Hilly terrain has narrow, winding roads with little circulation, preventing rapid access and orderly evacuation. Much of these hills are covered with highly non-fire resistive natural vegetation. In addition to access and evacuation problems, the terrain makes delivery of water extremely difficult. Some hill areas are served by water pump systems subject to failure in fire, high winds, earthquake and other power failure situations.

The aforementioned problems support the imposition of fire protection requirements greater than those set forth in the ~~[INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE OR INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE]~~.

SUMMARY

Efforts to produce comprehensive findings of fact cannot be underestimated. It is an essential step for fire protection professionals to take before risking the proposal to modify a model code with a requirement that is unique to that community. Done properly, a findings of fact document will not only support the adoption of a local modification, it may make it virtually impossible to ignore the need without creating a community consequence.

APPENDIX C

SELF-DEFENSE MECHANISM

This appendix is for information purposes and is not intended for adoption.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM

The *International Urban-Wildland Interface Code* establishes a set of minimum standards to reduce the loss of property from wildfire. The purpose of these standards is to prevent wildfire spreading from vegetation to a building. Frequently, proposals are made by property or landowners of buildings located in the urban-wildland interface to consider other options and alternatives instead of meeting these minimum standards. This appendix chapter provides discussion of some elements of the proposed self-defense mechanisms and their role in enhancing the protection of exposed structures.

STRUCTURAL SURVIVABILITY

Various stages of assault occur as a building is exposed to an urban-wildland fire. Ashes are cast in front of a fire out of a smoke or convection column, which can result in secondary ignitions. Heavier embers that have more body weight and may contain more heat to serve as sources of ignition follow. Finally, the actual intrusion of a flame front and the radiant heat flux can expose combustibles outside of a building and the exterior structure of a building to various levels of radiant heat. A study revealed that the actual exposure of a building to the flame front by the perimeter of the fire was usually less than six minutes. However, the exposure to the forms of other materials that can result in proliferation of other ignitions can vary, depending on wind, topography and fuel conditions.

To enhance structural survivability, the self-defense mechanisms must, first, do everything possible to prevent the ignition of materials from objects that are cast in front of the fire and, second, they must withstand the assault of the fire on the structure to prevent flames from penetrating into the building and resulting in an interior fire. There are considerable problems in achieving both of these objectives using some of the proposed alternative forms of protection such as the lack of definitive standards for self-defense mechanisms on the exterior of buildings. Although fire service has done considerable research into the evaluation of technology, such as smoke detectors, fire alarms, and interior sprinkler systems, very limited amount of study has been done on exterior sprinkler systems.

All forms of fire protection are classified as either active or passive. Active fire protection is taking specific action to control the fire in some manner. Passive fire protection uses resistance to ignition or provides some form of warning that allows other action to be taken. These two classifications of self-defense mechanisms create different problems with regard to being accepted as alternatives for

building construction. Furthermore, certain self-defense mechanisms must be built in during new construction, and others may only be capable of being added as a retrofit to existing structures. As a matter of public policy, most code officials are reluctant to accept passive fire protection as an equivalent to a construction requirement, but are also reluctant to accept active fire protection systems that require intervention by suppression personnel.

The unequal distribution of self-defense mechanisms within a specific neighborhood poses another problem. If an individual is granted a waiver or exemption on the basis of putting in a non-mandated self-defense mechanism, and the neighbors to either side choose not to do so, or are not given the same options, there is a potential operational problem.

ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS

This appendix chapter provides consideration of the following alternatives: (1) exterior sprinkler systems, (2) alternative water supply systems for exposure protection, (3) Class A foam systems, (4) enhanced exterior fire protection, (5) sheltering in place, and (6) building location.

Exterior sprinkler systems. Currently, there is no nationally accepted standard for the design and installation of exterior fire sprinkler systems. Interior sprinkler systems are regulated by nationally recognized standards that have specific requirements. However, exterior sprinkler systems lack such uniformity. What is generally proposed is a type of sprinkler system, placed on the roofs or eaves of a building, whose primary purpose is to wet down the roof. These types of systems can be activated either manually or automatically. However, the contemporary thought on exterior sprinkler systems is that if the roof classification is of sufficient fire resistance, exterior sprinklers are of little or no value.

Another option and alternative with exterior sprinklers is to use them to improve the relative humidity and fuel moisture in the defensible space. In this case, the exterior sprinkler is not used to protect the structure as much as it attempts to alter the fuel situation. However, studies do not support the idea that merely spraying water into the air in the immediate vicinity of a rapidly advancing urban-wildland fire does much good. Clearly, irrigation systems that keep plants healthy and fire-resistant plants that resist convection and radiated heat can accomplish the same purpose.

Alternative water supply systems for exposure protection. Pools and spas are often offered as an

alternative water source for fire departments. These water sources must be accessible and reliable to be of any use by fire protection forces. Accessibility means that the fire department must be able to withdraw the water without having to go through extraordinary measures such as knocking down fences or having to set up drafting situations. Designs have been created to put liquid- or gas-fueled pumps or gravity valves on pools and spas to allow fire departments to access these water systems. A key vulnerability to the use of these alternative water systems is loss of electrical power. When the reliability of a water system depends on external power sources, it cannot be relied upon by firefighters to be available in a worst-case scenario.

Class A foam systems. A new and emerging technology is the concept of Class A foam devices. These are devices that allow a homeowner to literally coat the exterior of their house with a thick layer of foam that prevents the penetration of embers and radiant heat to the structure. There is no nationally recognized standard for Class A foam technology; however, experiments in various wildland fire agencies seem to advocate foaming houses in advance of fire and flame fronts. To be accepted by the code official, the Class A foam system should pass rigorous scrutiny with regard to the manner and needs in which it is activated, the ways and means in which it is properly maintained, and a ways and means to test the system for its operational readiness during hiatus between emergencies.

Enhanced exterior fire protection. This alternative method would increase the degree of fire resistance on the exterior of a building. This is most often an alternative recommended as a retroactive application when individual properties cannot achieve adequate defensible space on the exterior of a building. Normally, fire resistance and building scenarios are concerned with containing a fire. Fire resistance ratings within building design infer resistance to a fire for the specified time to compartmentalize the building's interior.

To improve fire resistance on the exterior of the structure, the primary emphasis is on preventing intrusion into the building. This means protection of apertures and openings that may or may not be required to have any degree of fire resistance by accepted building codes. The option that is available here is for individuals to provide coverage in the form of shutters or closures to these areas, which, along with maintenance of perimeter-free combustibles, can often prevent intrusion.

There are obvious limitations to this alternative. First and foremost is the means of adequately evaluating the proposed fire resistance of any given assembly. Testing techniques to determine fire resistance for such objects as drywall and other forms of construction may not be applicable to exterior application. Nonetheless, code officials should determine the utility of a specific fire resistance proposal by extrapolating conservatively.

Shelter in place. Developments in the urban-wildland interface may be designed to allow occupants to "Shelter in

Place." Use of this design alternative should include ignition-resistant construction, access, water supply, automatic fire sprinkler systems, provisions for and maintenance of defensible space, and a Fire Protection Plan.

A Fire Protection Plan describes ways to minimize the fire problems created by a specific project or development. The purpose for the Fire Protection Plan is to reduce the burden and impact of the project or development on the community's fire protection delivery system. The plan may utilize components of land use, building construction, vegetation management and other design techniques and technologies. It should include specific mitigation measures consistent with the unique problems resulting from the location, topography, geology, flammable vegetation, and climate of the proposed site. The Plan shall be consistent with this code, and approved by the fire code official. The cost of preparation and review are to be borne by the project or development proponent.

Building location. The location of a new building within property lines should be considered as it relates to topography and fire behavior. Buildings located in natural chimneys, such as narrow canyons and saddles, are especially fire prone because winds are funneled into these areas and eddies are created. Buildings located on narrow ridges without setbacks may be subjected to increased flame and convective heat exposure from a fire advancing from below. Stone or masonry walls can act as heat shields and deflect the flames. Swimming pools and rated or noncombustible decks and patios can be used to create a setback, decreasing the exposure to the structure. Attic and under floor vents, picture windows and sliding glass doors should not face possible corridors due to the increased risk of flame or ember penetration.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the *International Urban-Wildland Interface Code* is to establish minimum standards that prevent the loss of structures, even if fire department intervention is absent. To accept alternative self-defense mechanisms, the code official must carefully examine whether these devices will be in place at the time of an event and whether or not they will assist or actually complicate the defense of the structure by fire suppression forces if they are available. The best alternative to having a building comply with all of the provisions of this code is to remove sources of fuel. This is closely paralleled by excellent housekeeping between the vegetation and the structure. Alternative ways of achieving each of these goals can and should be considered after scrutiny by appropriately credentialed and qualified fire protection personnel.

APPENDIX H
INTERNATIONAL URBAN WILDLAND INTERFACE CODE
FLOWCHART

~~This appendix is for information purposes and is not intended for adoption.~~

[Figure]